

# WILL COUNTY

# S O I L S



## SOIL REPORT 80

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

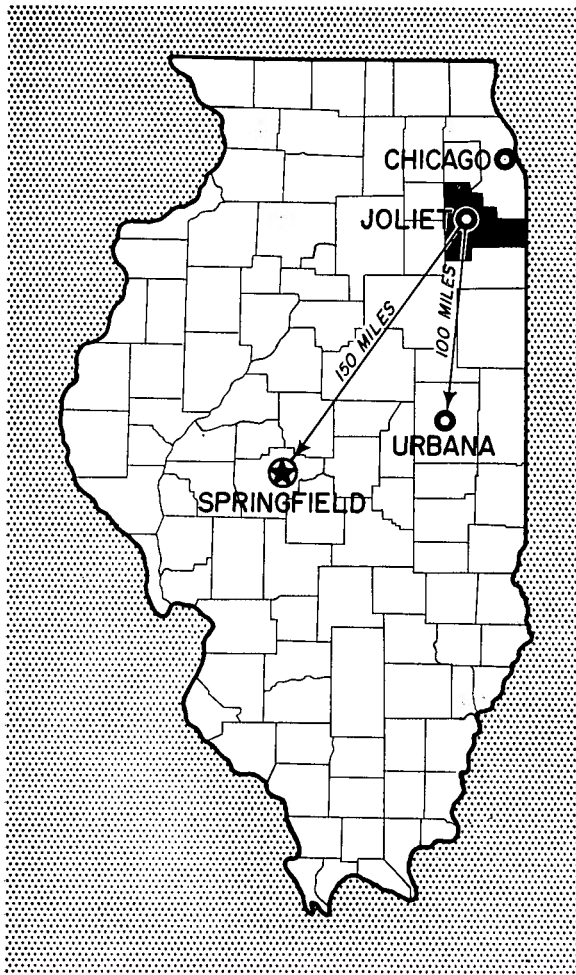
In cooperation with SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, U. S. Department of Agriculture

## COVER PICTURE

The picture on the cover is an aerial view of a portion of Will county as it appeared in 1954. The town of Plainfield appears in the lower part of the photograph, with parts of two gravel pits showing just to the southeast and northeast of town. Du Page river, flowing diagonally from northeast to southwest, passes just west of Plainfield, and paved highways radiate from town in several directions.

Symerton silt loam and Elliott silt loam occupy most of the area shown in the northwestern part of the photograph. Saybrook silt loam, Lisbon silt loam, and Drummer silty clay loam occupy most of the remaining area west of Du Page river. The bottomland soil along Du Page river was named Du Page silt loam. The steep gravelly slopes are Rodman gravelly loam, while the nearly level uplands along Du Page river and to the east are primarily Warsaw silt loam and Troxel silt loam.

(Picture supplied by U. S. Department of Agriculture.)



Will county is in northeastern Illinois. Joliet, the county seat, is about 25 miles from Chicago, 150 miles from Springfield, and 100 miles from Urbana, the location of the University of Illinois.

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# WILL COUNTY SOILS

H. L. WASCHER, P. T. VEALE, and R. T. ODELL

**T**HIS SOIL REPORT has been prepared to help answer the following questions: What soils occur in Will county and where are they located? What are their characteristics and how may they be classified? What are the yields of some common crops? What are some of the natural and cultural features of the county that may be important not only to its agricultural development but also to its urban and industrial development?

The report is concerned primarily with soil characteristics that undergo little or no measurable change from natural causes during a period of perhaps 50 to 100 years. Thus the facts gained from past experience and experimentation may be used in classifying the soils, determining their best uses, and predicting their productivity under different systems of management.

Specific management suggestions are not included in this report. Instead, a separate soil management folder or guide is available to the farmers and land owners in Will county. It is entitled, "How to Know Your Soils and Manage Them Wisely, A Personal Guide for Every Farmer in Will County, Illinois" (13).<sup>1,2</sup> This guide may be revised from time to time as new management facts become known and new farming techniques are developed. It is designed to give the farmer up-to-date, specific management suggestions for his own farm. It includes a large-scale soil map of the individual farm with aerial photographic background. Such a map is especially useful in planning soil and water conservation measures on the farm.

A soil map of the entire county, printed in color, is in the pocket at the back of this report. It shows the location and extent of the various soil types in the county. The total area of each soil type is given in Table 5.

<sup>1</sup> Italicized numbers in parenthesis refer to literature cited on page 105.

<sup>2</sup> The Will County soil management guide is available through the offices of either the Will county farm adviser or the Will County Soil Conservation District.



Dairying is important in Will county, and scenes like this are common.

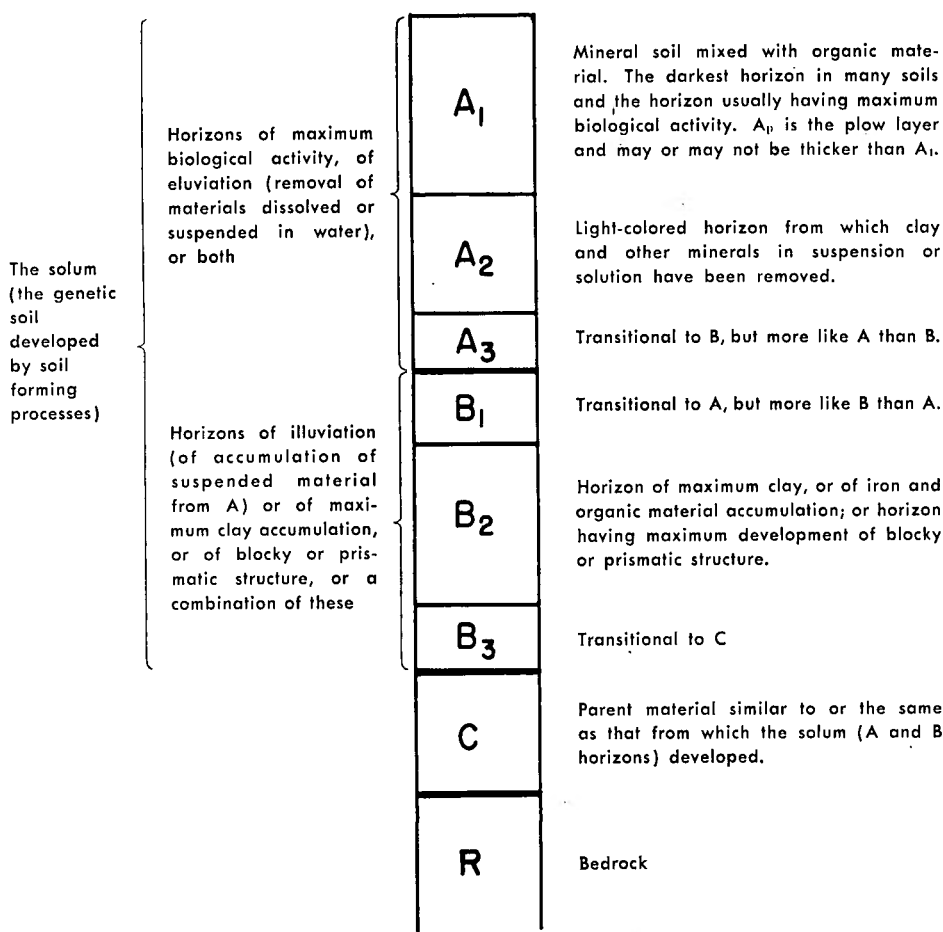
(Fig. 1)

## HOW TO USE THE SOIL REPORT AND SOIL MAP

**Characteristics of the soils.** In studying soil types and soil type descriptions it is important to note that soils are usually separated on the basis of their characteristics to depths of 3 or more feet, not on the plowed layer or surface few inches alone. Two soil types with similar surfaces or topsoil layers may have such different subsoil or substratum layers that they vary widely in many specific uses and in agricultural value.

All soils in Will county, other than those of recent overflow bottomlands, are

made up of several layers or horizons which lie approximately parallel to the earth's surface. These soil horizons were formed in place through weathering of earth materials known as parent materials. A vertical section of a soil through all its horizons, extending into the unweathered parent material below and including any other underlying material that is significant to the use or management of the soil or to plant growth, is known as a soil profile. That portion of the soil profile in which the



Principal horizons of upland soils. Not every horizon and subhorizon shown here, however, is necessarily present in all soils. (Adapted from *Nomenclature of soil horizons*, U. S. Dept. Agr. Handbook 18, pp. 174-183. 1951.) (Fig. 2)

processes of soil formation are primarily taking place (A and B horizons) is called the solum.

Figure 2 is an idealized profile sketch showing all the principal horizons that may occur in the soils of this region. Some of the horizons and subhorizons shown in this sketch may be missing from many of the soil types in Will county. Usually one subdivision of the A horizon and sometimes one or more subdivisions of the B horizon are missing, particularly in the dark-colored soils.

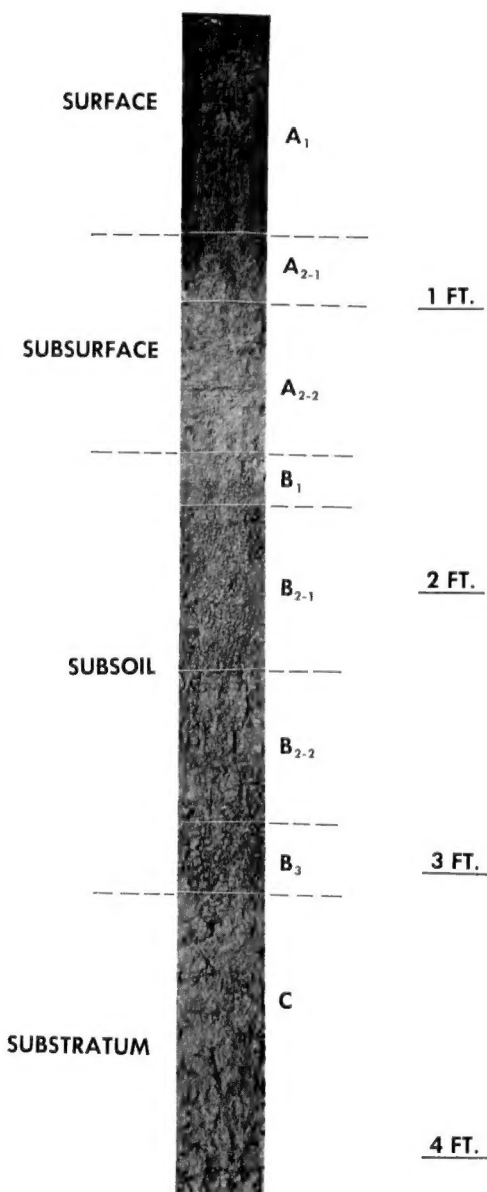
Most Will county soils have portions of three major horizons—A, B, and either C or R. A few have all four horizons, while others have only two—A plus either C or R. Some soils, particularly in the bottomlands, have only an A horizon to a depth significant for plant growth.

A profile of a well-known soil in Will county with most of the major horizons and some subhorizons is shown in Figure 3. The horizons are indicated by the general terms commonly used—surface, subsurface, subsoil, and substratum—as well as by the letter designations.

**The soil map.** The soil map of Will county consists of three sheets—northwest, southwest, and southeast. The part of the county covered by each sheet is shown on the back of the sheet.

General soil conditions are indicated by broad color groupings on the map. Various shades of yellow and light tan are used for the light-colored soils that developed under forest vegetation but have variable permeability. Shades of blue are used primarily for dark-colored soils of moderate permeability; brown for dark-colored soils of moderately slow permeability; and dark gray and dark tan primarily for soils of slow permeability. All soils of the latter three groups were developed in calcareous glacial till under tall-grass prairie vegetation.

Mixed colors of green and blue indicate dark soils of moderate permeability



This profile of Millbrook silt loam shows the major soil horizons as well as a few subhorizons. General horizon terms are given at left and technical letter designations at right.  
(Fig. 3)

developed in water-deposited sediments of medium to moderately fine texture. Mixed pink and purple colors indicate mostly shallow, dark soils on gravel. Mixed colors of brown, yellow, and green

show areas of sandy-textured soils. Uncolored areas are those in which the natural soil has been so thoroughly mixed, covered, or destroyed that no soil type could be identified.

Within the broad color groupings, each soil type is shown by a distinctive color and number. The same color and number are used for all areas of a given soil type, except that a letter is used instead of a number in areas too small to accommodate a two- or three-digit number. The various soil type names, numbers, and letters, as well as other map symbols, are given in the legend on each map sheet.

In housing developmental areas and in most of the towns, including Joliet, soil types were identified by examination in vacant lots, and the soil lines were drawn by following topography.

During the field mapping, many soil type areas were further subdivided into smaller units because of differences in slope and thickness of the surface and subsurface, or A horizon (Fig. 2). As these features are of limited importance in characterizing and classifying soil types, they are neither shown on the colored map nor discussed in this report. They are very important to the productivity and proper management of the individual soil units, however, and are retained on the map supplied to the farmer in his management folder (13).

To help find a particular tract of land many cultural features such as towns, railroads, paved highways, country roads, and farm houses are indicated. Section boundaries, section numbers, township and range numbers, and streams are also shown.

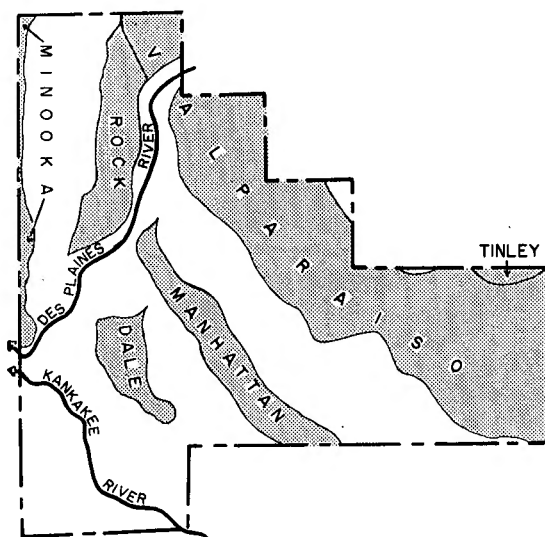
## NATURAL FEATURES OF WILL COUNTY

**Location and size of county.** Will county is located in northeastern Illinois. It has an area of 845 square miles. Joliet, the county seat, is a few miles northwest of the center of the county.

**Physiography.** The topography in Will county varies from depressional and nearly level to rolling, with a few steep slopes along some of the streams. Five morainal ridges (Fig. 4) along with several outwash plains and intermorainal areas, contribute to these topographic differences. In the southwestern part of the county, some sand is piled up into dune-like ridges.

The morainal ridges were deposited by the last several glaciers to enter the area that is now Will county (Fig. 5). Meltwaters from these and other ice sheets were responsible for the large, nearly level outwash plains next to the Du Page, Des Plaines, and Kankakee rivers.

Minooka moraine forms a north-south ridge along the Will-Kendall county border (6). It does not extend south of Des Plaines river. Rockdale moraine begins in northern Will county, where it



Glacial moraines are important topographic features in Will county. They are normally more rolling than the intermorainal areas and outwash plains. (Fig. 4)

emerges from under the Valparaiso moraine and extends southward between Du Page and Des Plaines rivers. Three small valleys, formerly glacial drainage-





Plateau glacier in Alaska, photographed from about a mile away. It is about a mile wide and stands 200 feet above the water. This glacier is much smaller than those that in past ages pushed into the area that is now Will county. *Courtesy Robert L. Jones.* (Fig. 5)

ways, are traceable through the Rockdale moraine. A wide break occurs at Des Plaines valley but south of this valley the moraine extends south to Elwood and southeast to about Symerton.

Manhattan moraine begins just south of Joliet and extends in a southeasterly direction into Kankakee county. It is broken in several places by small valleys of streams arising in the Valparaiso moraine to the northeast.

The Valparaiso, a very broad moraine, is the largest of the morainal ridges in Will county, covering most of the northeastern part of the county. It extends into Du Page and Cook counties on the north and eastward into Indiana. A fairly prominent front occurs along much of its outer margin. In the past this moraine formed a drainage divide between the Illinois-Mississippi river systems and the St. Lawrence river system. Tinley moraine touches the extreme northeast corner of Will county at Steger.

The lowest elevations in Will county are about 500 feet above sea level and are in the area where the Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers leave the county. The highest elevation, about 830 feet above sea level, is on the Valparaiso moraine just west of Monee. Other elevations are Beecher, 720 feet; Frankfort, 760

feet; Manhattan, 690 feet; Plainfield, 610 feet; and Wilmington, 550 feet.<sup>1</sup>

**Drainage.** Probably all drainage waters in Will county now find their way to Illinois river through the Du Page, Des Plaines, and Kankakee rivers. The waters from Plum creek and other north-flowing streams formerly flowed into Lake Michigan and thence to the St. Lawrence river, but after construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and opening of the Calumet Sag Channel these waters were mostly diverted to Illinois river.

In general, most soil areas with slopes greater than 2 to 3 percent are well enough drained to be farmed efficiently. Many areas with less than 2 to 3 percent slope and most depressions need drainage. Some soils and soil materials are rapidly permeable and are well drained where the water table is deep, regardless of topography. Further mention of drainage needs is found with the discussion of each soil type.

**Mineral resources.** The important mineral resources of Will county are soil, dolomitic limestone, sand, gravel, clay, and coal. Of these, soil is by far the most important. The various kinds of

<sup>1</sup> Elevations are taken from U. S. Geological Survey topographic maps.

soil are discussed in detail in the body of this report.

Dolomite is quarried at several places, but primarily along Des Plaines valley (Fig. 6). Much of it is crushed for use in concrete and for agricultural limestone, although some is used for building blocks. The county also has several sand and gravel pits. The largest ones are in the outwash plain east of Plainfield and along Des Plaines valley (Fig. 6). Sand for building purposes and for molds is mostly screened from gravel in the same pits. Little use is made of clay materials at present.

The supply of coal is nearing depletion. Coal deposits occurred only in the southwestern part of the county, lying at depths varying from 25 to more than 100 feet and averaging about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness.

Peat and muck occur in limited amounts and some is mined for local use as lawn and garden dressing.

**Water resources.** Surface water and underground water are both relatively abundant. Kankakee, Des Plaines, and Du Page rivers are continuously flowing streams (Fig. 7), and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal is kept at a high level by diversion from Lake Michigan. Wells vary from shallow (20 feet or less in depth) to deep (more than 200 feet). The shallowest wells tend to be in the gravelly outwash plains, such as in the vicinity of Plainfield. The deepest wells, those that penetrate waterbearing rock strata, are 1,000 feet or more deep. These generally enter St. Peters sandstone, "Potsdam" sandstone, or some layer of the Prairie du Chien series (7). Most of the water from deep wells is "hard" or highly mineralized. It is particularly high in dissolved calcium and magnesium.

**Climate.**<sup>1</sup> Will county is in a region of changeable weather. The climate is pre-

<sup>1</sup>This section on climate was prepared in cooperation with R. W. Harms, State Climatologist, U. S. Weather Bureau and Illinois State Water Survey (25).



Dolomitic limestone (top), gravel (center), and coal (bottom) are three important mineral products being strip-mined in Will county, although the supply of strip-pable coal is nearing depletion. (Fig. 6)



Des Plaines river is a deep waterway between Illinois river and Lockport, where the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal becomes the deep waterway connecting with Lake Michigan. (Fig. 7)

dominantly continental, with relatively warm summers and relatively cold winters, but modified somewhat by Lake Michigan. A lake breeze often reduces summer temperatures several degrees during the later part of the day. This is particularly noticeable in the eastern part of the county. There, in general, a given temperature tends to occur five to seven days later than in the northwest corner of the county (25).

Mean annual temperature at the Joliet weather station is about 50° F. Mean maximum is about 61° F. and mean minimum about 40° F. Highest temperature recorded to date was 109° F. in July, 1936, and the lowest was -25° F. in December, 1872. Some monthly temperature data for Joliet are given in Table 1.

May 2 is the average date of the last killing frost in spring; and October 11, of the first killing frost in fall. This

gives an average frost-free season of 162 days. In most years the "killing frost" date comes within a day or two of the last occurrence of 32° F. in spring and the first occurrence in fall (10).

Because some crops (such as oats, barley, spinach, and cabbage) can resist one or more "killing frosts," growers may find the probability of several low temperatures more important than the dates of killing frosts. Construction engineers, too, may find such data helpful. The probabilities of temperatures below 32°, 28°, 24°, 20°, and 16° F. occurring in central Will county after a certain date in spring or before a certain date in fall are given in Table 2 (10).

Yearly precipitation (rainfall and melted snowfall) at Joliet averages about 34 inches. Between 1893 and 1952, the highest recorded in any one year was 56 inches in 1902 and the lowest was 24 inches in 1912 (Table 3).

Table 1. — SELECTED TEMPERATURE DATA, JOLIET WEATHER STATION, 1893-1952

Temperature	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	<i>degrees Fahrenheit</i>												
Av. daily max.	33	35	47	60	72	82	87	85	77	66	49	36	61
Av. daily min.	17	18	28	37	48	57	62	61	54	42	31	21	40
Highest recorded...	67	69	84	92	101	104	109	105	103	96	86	67	109
Lowest recorded...	-20	-23	-6	8	27	34	43	36	26	14	-3	-25	-25

Table 2. — PROBABILITY OF GIVEN TEMPERATURES OCCURRING LATER IN SPRING OR EARLIER IN FALL THAN CERTAIN DATES

Probability of later and earlier occurrence	32°F.	28°F.	24°F.	20°F.	16°F.
5 yr. in 10 later than (mean date).....	May 4	April 19	Mar. 30	Mar. 23	Mar. 10
2 yr. in 10 later than.....	May 14	April 29	April 9	April 2	Mar. 20
1 yr. in 10 later than.....	May 21	May 6	April 16	April 9	Mar. 27
1 yr. in 10 earlier than.....	Sept. 25	Oct. 9	Oct. 21	Oct. 31	Nov. 10
2 yr. in 10 earlier than.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 27	Nov. 6	Nov. 16
5 yr. in 10 earlier than (mean date).....	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	Nov. 6	Nov. 16	Nov. 26

During the growing season, April through September, rainfall averages about 21 inches. About one year in four it is less than 17 inches and one year in seven it is more than 25 inches.

Data from the Aurora College weather station (about 5 miles northwest of the northwest corner of Will county) were used by Barger, Shaw, and Dale (1) to analyze the frequency of certain amounts of precipitation. The chances of receiving 0.2, 0.6, and 1.0 inch amounts of precipitation for each 1- or 2-week period vary somewhat throughout the year, but are greater in spring and summer than in winter and fall (Fig. 8). This information should apply to much of Will county although many local variations occur.

The probable frequency of heavy rainstorms in Illinois has been analyzed by Huff and Neill (9). In Will county, for any one 24-hour period, a 3-inch rain

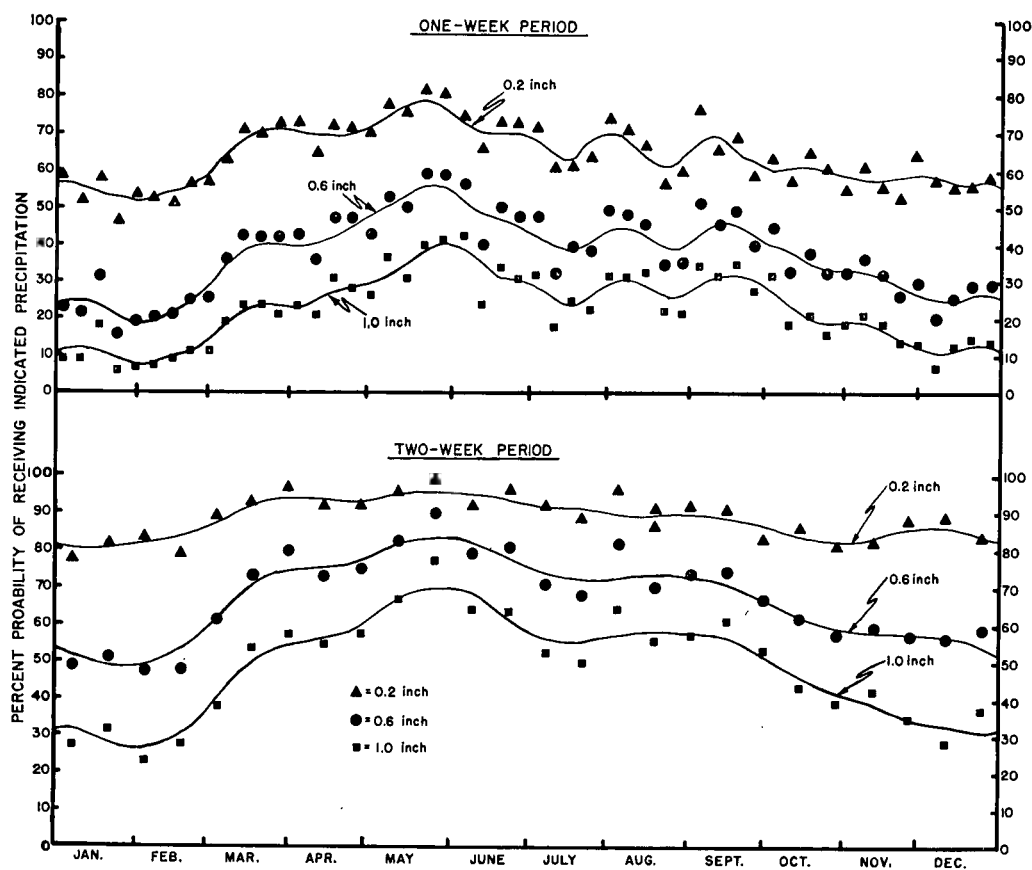
may be expected once each 5 years, a 4-inch rain once every 15 years, and a 5-inch rain once in about 30 years. For a 48-hour period a 3-inch rainfall may be expected once each 3 years, a 4-inch rainfall once each 6 to 7 years, and a 5-inch rainfall once every 15 years. As time periods are increased to 3, 5, or 10 days, the probability of a heavy rainfall becomes relatively greater. The heaviest short-lasting rains are more likely to occur in June than in any other month, and 60 percent of them occur from June through September.

Lightning and thunder accompany most short-period intense rains, particularly in summer, although some thunderstorms produce little precipitation. June has an average of about seven thunderstorms, July about six, and May and August about five each. Very few thunderstorms occur during November, December, January, and February.

Table 3. — SELECTED PRECIPITATION DATA, JOLIET WEATHER STATION, 1893-1952

Precipitation	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An- nual
						<i>inches</i>							
Av. total.....	1.9	1.6	2.8	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	34.4
Highest recorded...	6.7	4.3	6.1	9.3	7.5	12.9	9.4	7.0	12.3	12.4	5.5	7.1	56.1
Lowest recorded...	.1	.1	.2	.4	.7	.5	.2	.6	.3	.4	.1	.4	24.1
1 yr. in 10 will be more than.....	3.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	5.2	5.0	6.5	4.5	4.4	3.2	42.0
1 yr. in 10 will be less than.....	.7	.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	.8	.6	.6	26.0





Percent chance of receiving 0.2, 0.6, and 1.0 inch of rainfall during 1- and 2-week periods. Solid lines are smoothed 3-period averages. Based on records of Aurora College weather station. (Fig. 8)

On the average, one or two hailstorms occur at any one spot each year. Some years, none will occur in a given area; more than two a year are rare. Intensities vary from a few hailstones in some

instances to severe damage in others. The more intensive storms usually occur in March and April, when few crops are damaged. In general, hailstorms occur mostly between 2:00 and 8:00 p.m. (8).

## CULTURAL FEATURES OF WILL COUNTY

**Organization and population.** The first permanent white settlers entered the territory that is now Will county shortly before 1830. Joliet was laid out in 1834. The county was established by legislative act in January, 1836, but its present boundaries were not set until 1853.

Following Blackhawk's war the population increased rapidly and consistently from 1840 through 1960. In 1960

the reported total population was 191,617. Of this number, 135,565 were listed as urban and 56,052 as rural (23). Included as rural are all persons living in towns of less than 2,500 population as well as actual farmers.

**Transportation and industrial development.** Facilities for transporting agricultural and industrial products are well developed. Railroads and paved high-

Electrical power is an important resource of the Des Plaines valley. The river is shown in the foreground.

(Fig. 9)



New housing subdivisions are often laid out on some of the most productive agricultural land.

(Fig. 10)



ways traverse the county in several directions and nearly all the tributary country roads are covered with some form of all-weather surface, primarily gravel or blacktop. The Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal is suited to heavy barge traffic. Grain is shipped by barge from Will county while coal and oil are shipped into the county. Air transportation is available at airports near Joliet.

Industries are numerous and varied. Large and small mills, factories, and power plants of various kinds are located along Des Plaines valley (Fig. 9). Housing construction is very important in nearly all parts of the county (Fig. 10). Sand, gravel, and limestone are mined for concrete work and other purposes. Although much of the soil information in this report may not be of first importance in locating and operating a factory

or housing development, some of it is valuable for indicating areas with good foundation material, adequate drainage conditions, good topsoil, and deposits of sand, gravel, peat, and muck.

**Agriculture.** Grain and livestock farming and market gardening have long been and should continue to be important industries in Will county (Fig. 1). In 1959, there were 2,366 farms consisting of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes (23). These totaled 412,509 acres. Corn was grown on 152,201 acres with an average acre yield of 64 bushels; soybeans on 82,443 acres, yielding an average of 28 bushels per acre; oats on 54,298 acres, averaging 40 bushels per acre; and wheat on 12,162 acres with an average yield of 41 bushels. Other crops included truck crops, rye, barley, alfalfa

Table 4. — LIVESTOCK AND CHICKENS ON WILL COUNTY FARMS, 1910-1960

Kind of animal	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Dairy cows.....	22,900	30,600	17,800	19,000	15,000	13,000
Other cattle.....	16,700	13,300	13,200	17,900	23,500	29,800
Hogs.....	34,400	47,300	18,700	24,600	34,700	37,500
Sheep.....	4,700	3,200	3,300	3,900	5,200	4,800
Horses and mules.....	24,600	21,700	13,100	8,700	2,300	.....
Chickens.....	447,100	370,200	328,800	260,700	244,100	243,000

for hay, and various legumes and grasses cut for seed, hay, and silage. Total value of all grain and hay crops grown in Will county in 1959 was estimated at \$19,-337,600.

The trend in numbers of livestock and chickens, according to U. S. Census figures from 1910 through 1960, are given in Table 4. Dairy cattle numbers have

declined since reaching a peak in 1920, and chickens have been decreasing in number since 1910. Beef cattle and hogs, however, have increased in every decade since 1930. According to Illinois Crop Reporting Service, all classes of livestock declined slightly from 1959 to 1960. Total farm inventory value of livestock as of January 1, 1960, was \$7,953,200.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF WILL COUNTY SOILS

The various soil types in Will county are discussed in numerical order on the following pages. Numbers correspond to those used on the colored map at back, and in Tables 5 and 30. Profile characteristics are described in detail. Horizon thickness and structure are also shown by generalized drawings.

Each description applies to a specific soil section, but a few descriptions have been modified according to observations of other profiles of the same type in the county. Drawings tend to show the soil horizons of the accompanying descriptions without many variations. As discussed on pages 4 and 5, horizons are designated by letters. Along with the drawings are given the depths from the soil surface to the top and bottom of each horizon. These depths are for uneroded conditions. The variable thickness appended to the description of each horizon shows the range that may occur in that horizon. Munsell color notations<sup>1</sup> and consistence are for moist soils.

Special attention is directed to soils formed in sandy materials, for differences in B horizon development can definitely affect soil use and the kinds of crops that may be successfully grown. Soils with no textural B above 4 or 5 feet will have a lower water-holding capacity and be more drouthy than those with a slightly to moderately textured B.

A key to Will county soils arranged according to oxidation, native vegetation, B horizon development, and parent material is given in Table 26 (page 80).

<sup>1</sup> These notations refer to soil color standards developed by the Munsell Color Company, Inc. The notations consist of three variables: hue, value, and chroma. In the notation 10YR 4/2, for example, the hue is denoted by the 10YR (YR=yellow-red), the value by the 4, and the chroma by the 2. Hue is the dominant spectral (rainbow) color and is related to the dominant wave length of the reflected light. Value refers to the relative lightness of color and is a function of the total amount of light. Chroma is the relative purity or strength of the spectral color.

Table 5. — WILL COUNTY SOILS: Areas of Different Types

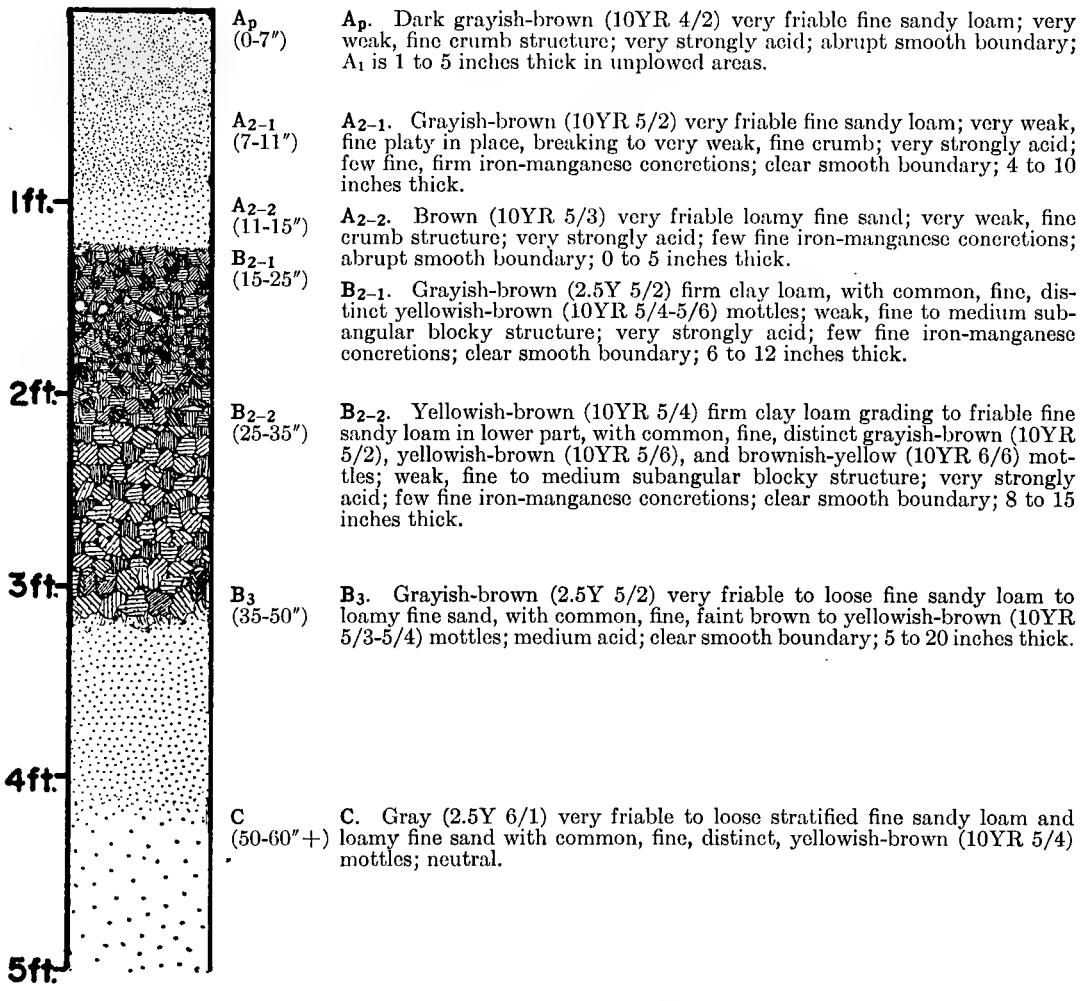
Type No.	Type name	Area in square miles	Area in acres	Percent of total area
20	Woodland fine sandy loam.....	1.45	930	.17
23	Blount silt loam.....	45.80	29,311	5.42
24	Miami silt loam.....	4.06	2,601	.48
25	Hennepin loam.....	.32	206	.04
49	Watseka loamy fine sand.....	8.33	5,332	.99
54	Plainfield sand.....	8.12	5,197	.96
59	Lisbon silt loam.....	9.16	5,867	1.08
62	Herbert silt loam.....	.95	606	.11
67	Harpster silty clay loam.....	1.67	1,071	.20
69	Milford silty clay loam to clay.....	1.22	779	.14
73	Huntsville loam, bottom.....	13.13	8,409	1.55
80	Alexis silt loam.....	1.69	1,082	.20
82	Millington loam, bottom.....	1.56	995	.18
88	Hagener loamy sand.....	1.67	1,071	.20
89	Maumee fine sandy loam.....	12.57	8,047	1.49
93	Rodman gravelly loam.....	3.67	2,347	.43
102	LaHogue loam.....	4.90	3,137	.58
103	Houghton muck.....	3.25	2,082	.38
130	Pittwood fine sandy loam.....	5.41	3,461	.64
131	Alvin fine sandy loam.....	4.53	2,899	.54
132	Starks silt loam.....	1.28	827	.15
134	Camden silt loam.....	2.76	1,763	.33
145	Saybrook silt loam.....	27.35	17,506	3.24
146	Elliott silt loam.....	158.89	101,692	18.80
148	Proctor silt loam.....	8.64	5,532	1.02
149	Brenton silt loam.....	9.98	6,387	1.18
151	Ridgeville fine sandy loam.....	4.70	3,007	.56
152	Drummer silty clay loam.....	62.85	40,225	7.44
157	Rankin sandy loam.....	.80	514	.09
189	Martinton silt loam.....	.61	389	.07
190	Onarga fine sandy loam.....	1.88	1,201	.22
194	Morley silt loam.....	26.63	17,041	3.15
196	Harpster fine sandy loam.....	1.25	800	.15
197	Troxel silt loam.....	3.03	1,936	.36
206	Thorp silt loam.....	.25	157	.03
210	Lena muck.....	.47	303	.06
219	Millbrook silt loam.....	1.32	844	.16
220	Plattville silt loam.....	2.57	1,644	.30
228	Eylar silt loam.....	2.11	1,352	.25
232	Ashkum silty clay loam.....	144.33	92,374	17.08
235	Bryce clay loam to clay.....	15.11	9,670	1.79
238	Rantoul silty clay.....	.35	222	.04
241	Chatsworth silty clay to clay.....	1.83	1,168	.22
270	Oquawka sand.....	4.17	2,666	.49
290	Warsaw silt loam.....	12.12	7,755	1.43
290-318	Warsaw-Lorenzo silt loams, undifferentiated.....	6.35	4,061	.75
293	Andres silt loam.....	9.67	6,187	1.14
294	Symerton silt loam.....	13.47	8,620	1.59
295	Mokena silt loam.....	1.17	752	.14
298	Beecher silt loam.....	77.88	49,846	9.22
311	Ritehey silt loam.....	2.04	1,303	.24
313	Rodman loam.....	1.75	1,119	.21
314	Joliet silt loam to silty clay loam.....	6.05	3,872	.72
315	Channahon silt loam.....	4.71	3,012	.56
316	Romeo silt loam.....	11.80	7,550	1.40
317	Millsdale silty clay loam.....	4.24	2,715	.50
318	Lorenzo silt loam.....	8.42	5,386	1.00
320	Frankfort silt loam to silty clay loam.....	27.54	17,625	3.26
321	DuPage silt loam, bottom.....	2.23	1,428	.26
325	Dresden silt loam.....	1.29	827	.15
326	Homer silt loam.....	.47	303	.06
327	Fox silt loam.....	3.01	1,925	.36
329	Will silty clay loam.....	4.75	3,039	.56
330	Peotone silty clay loam.....	3.22	2,060	.38
L. Q.	Limestone Quarry.....	.68	433	.08
G. P.	Gravel Pit.....	3.02	1,931	.36
M. D.	Mine Dump or Strip Mine.....	6.82	4,364	.81
M. L.	Made Land.....	6.32	4,045	.75
Water	.....	9.36	5,992	1.11
Total	.....	845.00	540,800	100.00



**Woodland fine sandy loam (20)<sup>2</sup>**

Woodland fine sandy loam is a light-colored, imperfectly oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic<sup>3</sup> soil (Table 28). It formed in sandy water-deposited sediments under deciduous hardwood forest. It occurs on nearly level to very gently sloping areas (less than 1½ percent gradient), mostly in the southwestern part of the county, in association with Alvin, Plainfield, and other sandy soils.

Woodland is strongly acid, low in organic matter, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is medium in the B horizon but low in the C or underlying loose sand. Productivity is low unless the soil is limed and adequately fertilized. Satisfactory yields of most grain crops also depend on adequate moisture during the growing season (Table 30, page 92). Crop residues or other organic matter should be returned each year. Corn or soybeans should not appear in the rotation more than twice every four or five years. Small grains and grass and legume forage crops are better adapted than corn.

**Representative profile, Woodland fine sandy loam**

<sup>2</sup> After the soil map was printed, Woodland was recorelated as Roby fine sandy loam (No. 184).

<sup>3</sup> Soil classification, U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook of Agriculture, Soils and Men, 1938.

Blount silt loam (23)

Blount silt loam is a light-colored, imperfectly oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic soil formed in silty clay loam till with a surficial covering of less than 2 feet of medium-textured drift (including loess). It developed under deciduous hardwood forest on nearly level to gently rolling areas (less than 2 to 3 percent slopes). It occurs

Representative profile, Blount silt loam

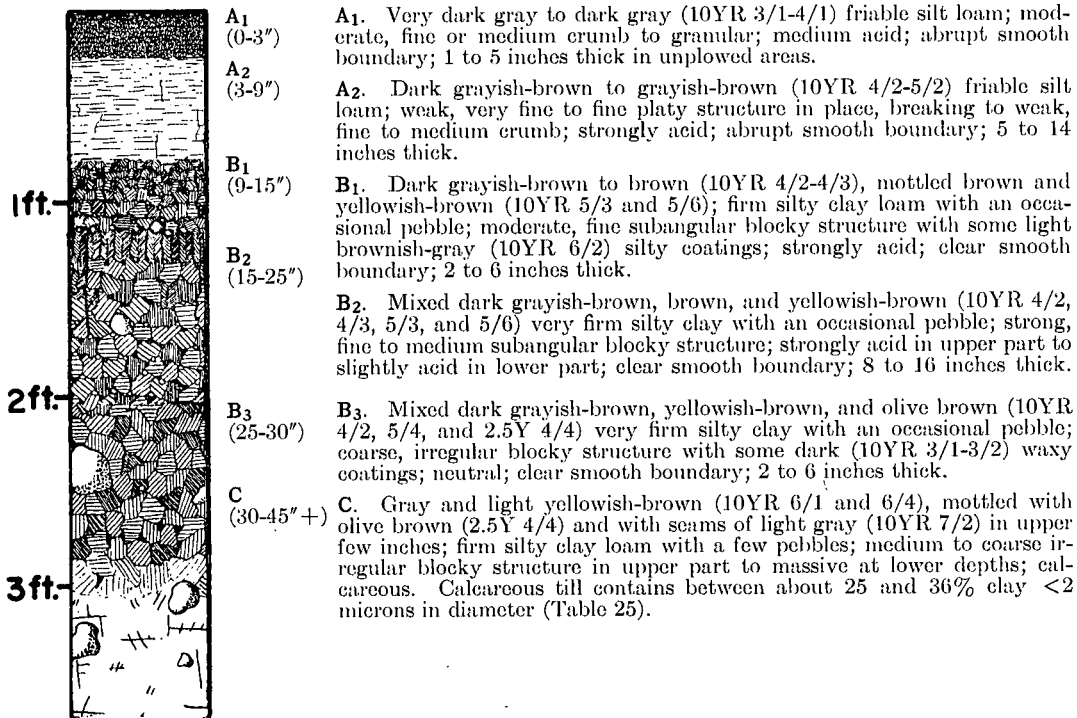


Table 6. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF BLOUNT SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base sat- uration	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>p</sub> .....	0-7	2.7	22.2	58.8	19.0	5.6	2.3	.33	10.0	84	5.3	1.99
A <sub>2</sub> .....	7-10	19.5	23.7	55.4	20.9	5.0	1.7	.19	8.2	84	5.1	.60
B <sub>1</sub> .....	10-13	27.7	21.8	42.7	35.5	6.9	3.7	.26	14.4	76	4.9	.51
B <sub>2-1</sub> ....	13-19	1.6	10.6	39.2	50.2	8.6	5.7	.37	18.0	77	4.7	.49
B <sub>2-2</sub> ....	19-25	.9	9.3	43.0	47.7	11.8	6.7	.33	16.0	100+	6.4	.56
C.....	31-37	2.4	10.6	54.5	34.9	.... <sup>c</sup>	...	...	....	...	7.8	.47

<sup>a</sup> Will County, Twp. 34N, Range 14E, Sec. 24, SW ¼, SE 40, NW 10 acres.

<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.

<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

in association with Morley, Beecher, and other soils in many parts of the county. Some physical and chemical properties of a Blount soil are given in Table 6.

Blount is low in organic matter, medium to strongly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high, but permeability in the lower solum and underlying till is slow. Drainage is needed in some areas, but water movement to tile is slow and surface furrows or ditches may prove more satisfactory than tile. Productivity is medium where the soil is properly fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

### Miami silt loam (24)

Miami silt loam is a light-colored, moderately well- to well-oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic soil. Parent material is a loam to silt loam till with less than  $15 \pm 3$  inches of surficial loess. The till is calcareous at depths of less than 42 inches. Miami developed under deciduous hardwood forest on moderately to strongly rolling areas (slopes ranging from 2 to 18 percent). It occurs mostly in the northern part of the county in association with Herbert and Saybrook. Some physical and chemical properties of a Miami soil are given in Table 7.

Miami is low in organic matter, medium to strongly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is medium. Erosion is a problem on slopes greater than 3 or 4 percent. Productivity is medium to moderately high under good management

#### Representative profile, Miami silt loam

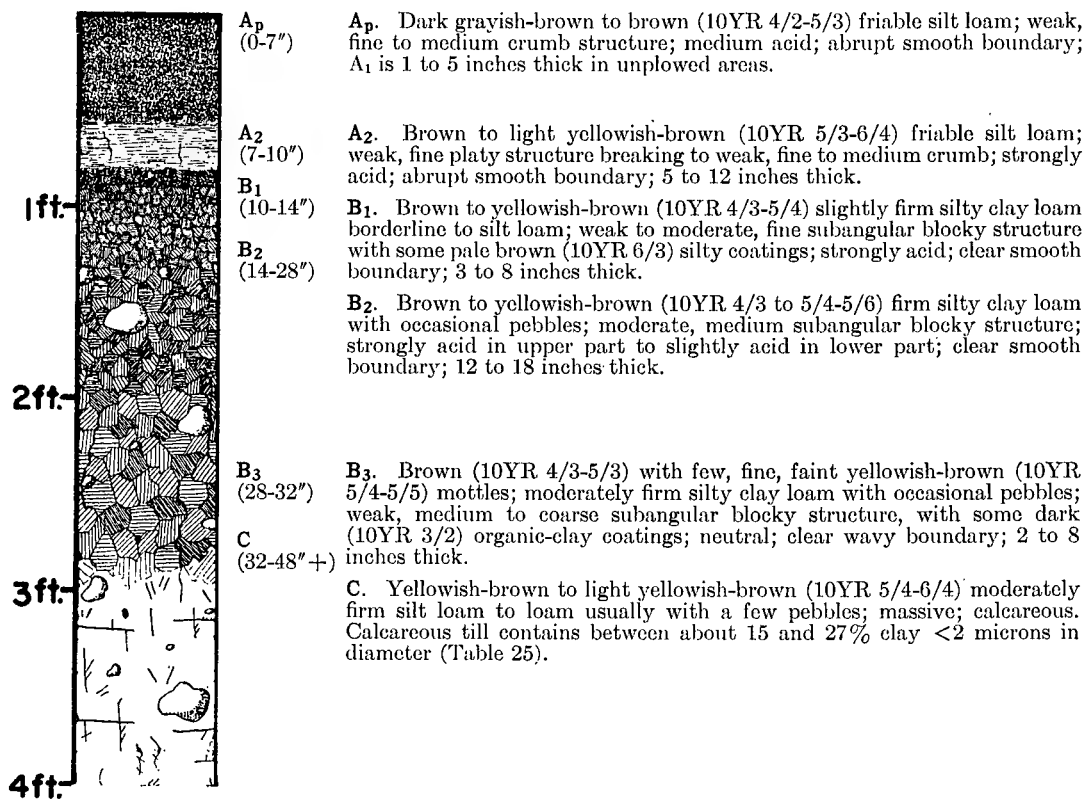


Table 7. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES  
OF MIAMI SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capacity	Base saturation	pH	Organic carbon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1</sub> .....	0-3	.7	29.5	57.6	12.9	11.4	3.7	.28	13.4	100+	7.1	2.44
A <sub>2-1</sub> ....	3-7	.2	31.3	56.3	12.4	3.2	1.8	.14	6.9	76	5.7	.80
A <sub>2-2</sub> ....	7-10	.5	30.7	53.2	16.1	.9	1.8	.10	7.1	39	4.8	.50
B <sub>1</sub> .....	10-15	1.5	30.3	47.6	22.1	2.0	2.9	.17	11.0	47	4.7	.42
B <sub>2-1</sub> ....	15-18	3.1	27.1	42.8	30.1	4.4	4.0	.25	15.2	58	4.7	.57
B <sub>2-2</sub> ....	18-22	4.5	29.7	39.6	30.7	6.3	4.3	.24	15.0	73	5.0	.54
B <sub>3</sub> .....	22-29	2.7	31.2	38.5	30.3	9.3	5.0	.23	13.3	100+	6.3	.44
C.....	34-40	6.0	34.0	46.4	19.6	.... <sup>c</sup>	...	...	....	....	8.0	.36

<sup>a</sup> Iroquois County, T.27N, R.11W, Sec. 21, SW ¼, SW 40, SW 10 acres.

<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.

<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

(Table 30). On slopes greater than 3 to 4 percent the cropping systems should consist primarily of small grain and sod crops rather than row crops, unless well-planned soil conservation practices are used.

### Hennepin loam (25)

Hennepin loam is a light-colored, well-oxidized soil formed in till of loam or silt loam texture with little or no surficial loess. It developed under deciduous hardwood forest on strongly rolling topography (greater than 15 to 18 percent slopes). It occurs in the northern part of the county in association with Miami and other soils. It is classed as a Regosol intergrade to Gray-Brown Podzolic soil.

Hennepin is low in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is

#### Representative profile, Hennepin loam



- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-3") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Dark gray (10YR 4/1) friable loam or gritty silt loam; weak, fine to medium crumb structure; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary; 1 to 5 inches thick.
- A<sub>2</sub>** (3-6") **A<sub>2</sub>.** Dark grayish-brown to brown (10YR 4/2-5/3) friable silt loam; weak, fine crumb structure; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary; 2 to 5 inches thick.
- B<sub>2</sub>** (6-12") **B<sub>2</sub>.** Brown (10YR 4/3) moderately firm silty clay loam; weak, fine subangular blocky structure; neutral; clear smooth boundary; 0 to 10 inches thick.
- B<sub>3</sub>** (12-15") **B<sub>3</sub>.** Brown (10YR 5/3) slightly firm silt loam borderline to silty clay loam; weak, medium subangular blocky structure; neutral; clear smooth boundary; 0 to 5 inches thick.
- C** (15-30"+) **C.** Brown to yellowish-brown (10YR 5/3-5/4) slightly firm loam to silt loam; massive; calcareous.

Many areas mapped Hennepin loam in Will County are severely eroded and much or all of the A and B horizons as described here are absent.



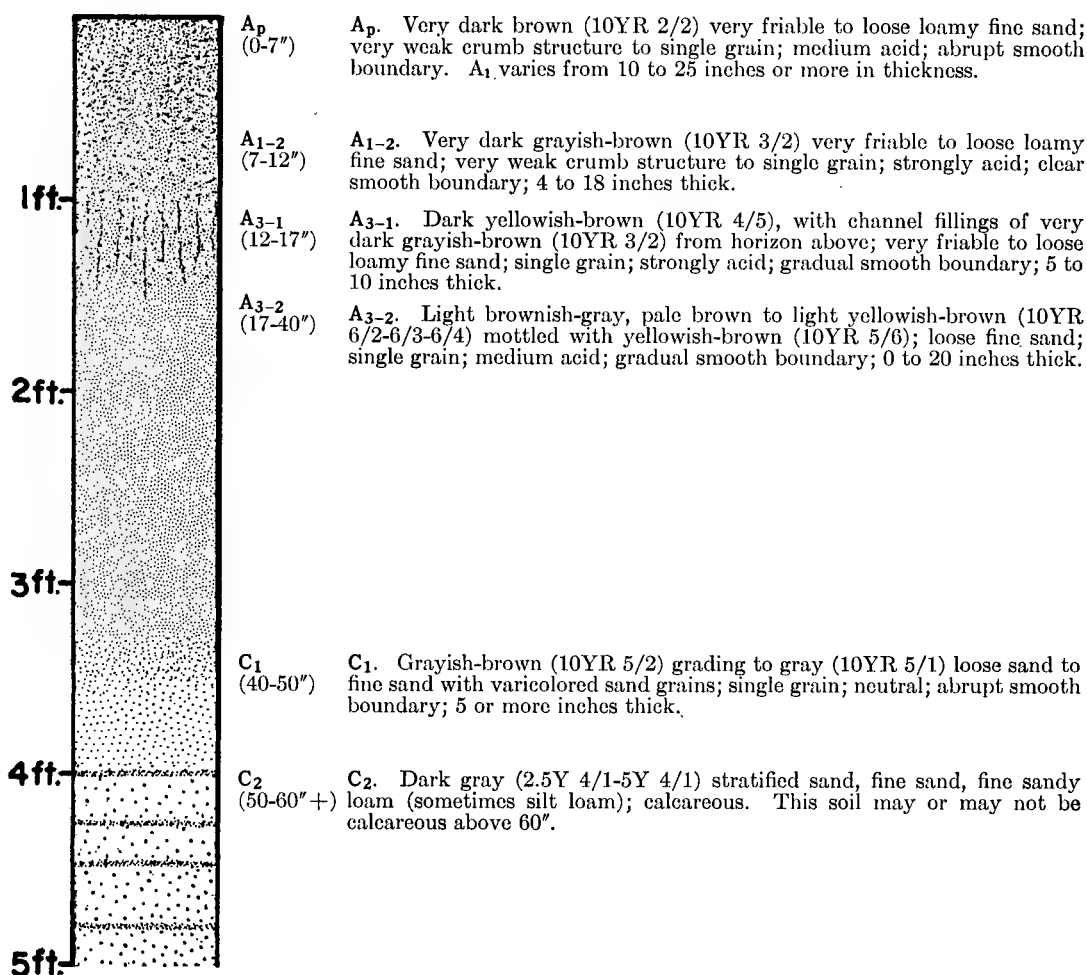
high and permeability is moderate. Erosion is a serious problem when slopes of Hennepin soil are cleared of native vegetation. Slopes greater than 20 to 25 percent should not be plowed but should remain in forest or seeded to permanent sod.

### Watseka loamy fine sand (49)

Watseka loamy fine sand is a dark, weakly developed, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil. It formed in sandy water-deposited sediments under tall-grass prairie. It occurs on very gently sloping areas ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent gradient), mostly south and west of Kankakee river in the southwestern part of Will county, in association with Plainfield, Oquawka, Maumee, and other sandy soils.

Watseka varies from slightly to strongly acid to a depth of 40 inches. It is low to medium in organic matter, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is low and the soil tends to be drouthy if the water table is not maintained within the plant rooting zone. Productivity is low unless depth to water table is controlled and adequate liming and fertilizing materials are applied. Crop residues or other fresh organic matter should be re-

#### Representative profile, Watseka loamy fine sand

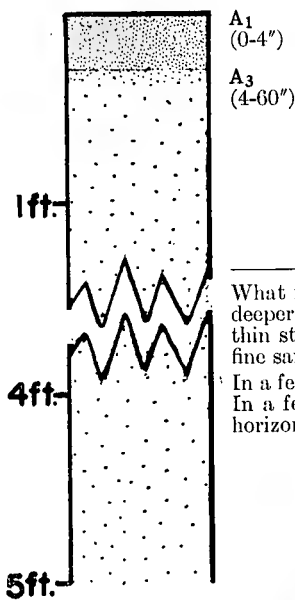


turned each year. Wind erosion is a problem and cultivated crops should be planted in strips 10 to 20 rods wide between strips of sod. The crop strips should be planted at right angles to the prevailing westerly winds. Estimated yields for several important crops grown in Will county are shown in Table 30 but other crops, such as rye, melons, and sweet potatoes, may produce more income.

### Plainfield sand (54)

Plainfield sand is a light-colored, well-oxidized soil. It formed under deciduous hardwood forest primarily in sandy sediments that were originally deposited by waters of the Kankakee torrent (5) and were later reworked by the wind. This type occupies gently to strongly sloping knolls and ridges (1 to 15 or 18 percent gradient),

#### Representative profile, Plainfield sand



- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-4") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Dark brown (10YR 3/3) loose sand to fine sand; single grain; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary; 2 to 5 inches thick.
- A<sub>3</sub>** (4-60") **A<sub>3</sub>.** Yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) loose sand to fine sand; single grain; strongly acid in upper part, medium acid in lower part; usually 60 or more inches thick.

What is known as an A<sub>3</sub>-B<sub>2</sub> horizon is usually found at 60 to 80 inches or sometimes deeper. It is yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) loose sand to fine sand, interlayered with thin strata of dark yellowish-brown to brown (10YR-7.5YR 4/4) loamy fine sand to fine sandy loam.

In a few areas the brownish B<sub>2</sub> horizon bands or layers occur a few inches above 5 feet. In a few other areas a very weakly cemented layer, which may be a weak upper B horizon, occurs between 20 and 40 inches.

Plainfield, Oquawka, and Hagener soils are eroded by wind unless protected by a cover of vegetation. Blow-outs are unproductive until stabilized; then certain species of trees will make a fair growth, as shown in background. (Fig. 11)



mostly along Kankakee river and to the southwest. It occurs in association with Alvin, Oquawka, Watseka, Maumee, and other sandy soils. It is classed as Gray-Brown Podzolic intergrading to Regosol.

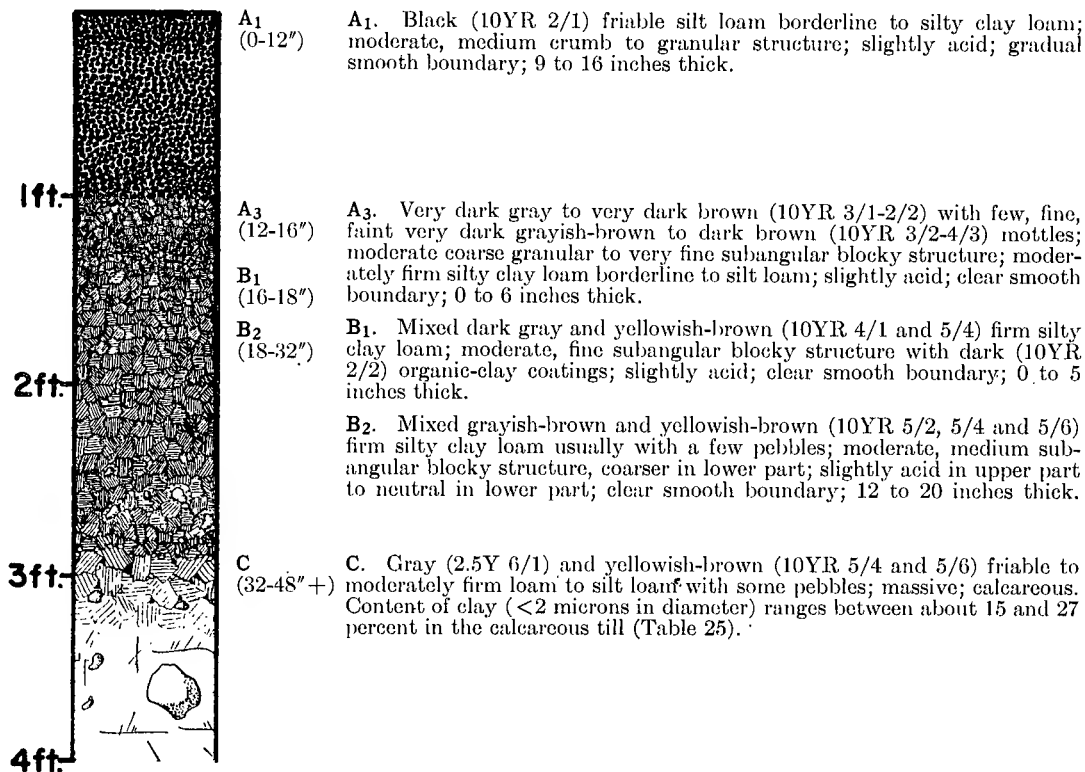
In general Plainfield sand is strongly acid, low in organic matter and plant nutrients, drouthy, and very susceptible to wind erosion (Fig. 11). Productivity is low for general farm crops (Table 30). A few early-maturing small grains such as rye, drouth-resistant crops such as cowpeas, or deep-rooting legumes such as alfalfa, may do fairly well in favorable seasons when properly fertilized. Clean-tilled crops should be strip-planted with sod crops, with the strips no more than 20 rods wide and laid out at right angles to the prevailing westerly winds. Plantings of adapted trees such as red, white, and jack pine have been profitable on this soil in some areas.

### Lisbon silt loam (59)

Lisbon silt loam is a dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil formed in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet of silty material which may be partly loess, on loam or silt loam till. Solum (A and B horizons) ranges between 24 and 42 inches in thickness. The soil developed under prairie vegetation on very gently sloping topography (less than 2 percent slope). It occurs in the northwestern part of the county in association with Saybrook, and Drummer soils.

Lisbon is high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. Drainage is needed for best crop growth, and tile function well. Productivity is high under good management (Table 30).

#### Representative profile, Lisbon silt loam

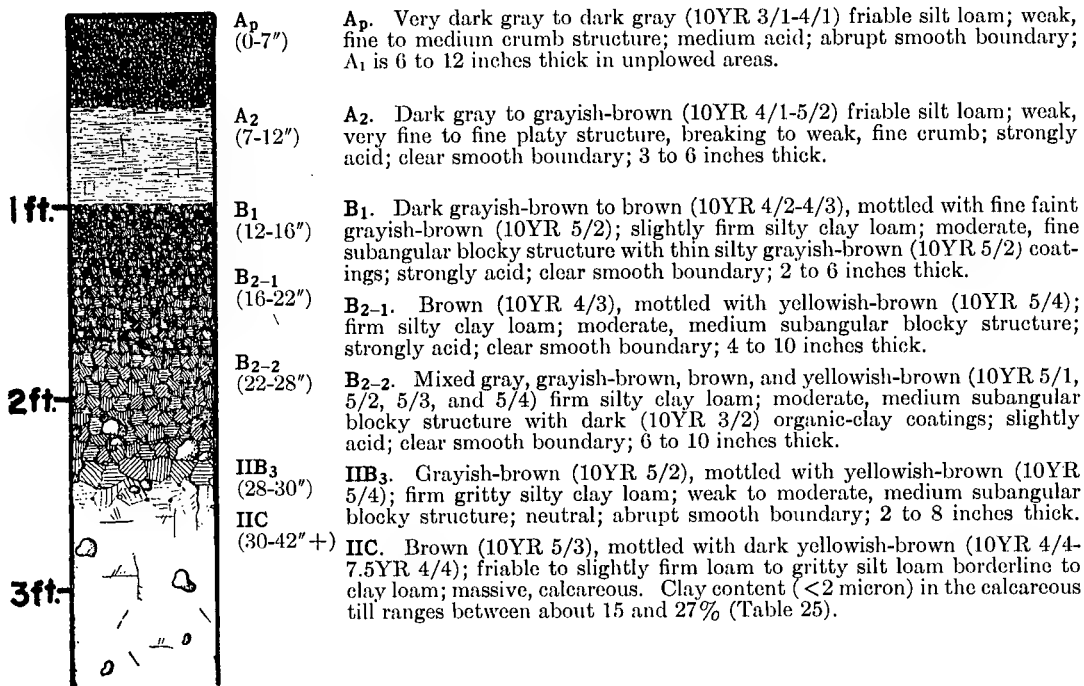


### Herbert silt loam (62)

Herbert silt loam is a moderately dark, imperfectly oxidized soil formed in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet of silty material which may be partly loess, on loam to silt loam till. The solum is 24 to 42 inches thick. This soil developed under mixed prairie-forest vegetation or under deciduous hardwood forest that encroached upon prairie within relatively recent times. It occupies gently sloping topography (slopes less than 2 to 3 percent). It occurs primarily in the northern part of the county in association with Miami and Saybrook soils. It is classed as an imperfectly oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic soil intergrading to an imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil.

Herbert is medium in organic matter, medium to strongly acid, and low to medium in available phosphorus and available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. Drainage is needed in a few areas and tile function well. Productivity is moderately high under good management (Table 30).

#### Representative profile, Herbert silt loam



### Harpster silty clay loam (67)

Harpster silty clay loam is a dark, poorly oxidized soil formed in medium- to moderately fine-textured drift (mostly outwash sediments but also including some till, loess, or both). It developed under marsh vegetation in shallow depressions or around the margins of deeper depressions where the combination of shallow water and thick vegetation furnished a favorable habitat for fresh-water snails. This type occurs mostly in the western part of the county in association with Brenton, Drummer, and Ashkum. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil. Some physical and chemical properties of a Harpster soil are given in Table 8.

Table 8. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES  
OF HARPSTER SILTY CLAY LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1</sub> .....	0-11	0.0	26.2	44.8	29.0	.... <sup>c</sup>	....	0.46	29.1	....	7.9	4.01
A <sub>3</sub> .....	11-17	0.0	24.8	47.9	27.3	....	....	0.31	20.9	....	8.0	1.79
B <sub>1</sub> .....	17-22	0.0	27.5	47.3	25.2	....	....	0.31	16.5	....	8.1	0.71
B <sub>2</sub> .....	22-32	0.0	27.3	47.6	25.1	....	....	0.33	14.0	....	8.1	0.35
B <sub>3</sub> .....	32-39	1.0	20.1	49.5	30.4	....	....	0.31	11.9	....	8.1	0.28
C <sub>1</sub> .....	39-45	3.0	40.1	40.9	19.0	....	....	0.23	6.4	....	8.1	0.20

<sup>a</sup> Iroquois County, T.26N, R.13W, Sec. 26, NW ¼, SW 40, NW 10 acres.

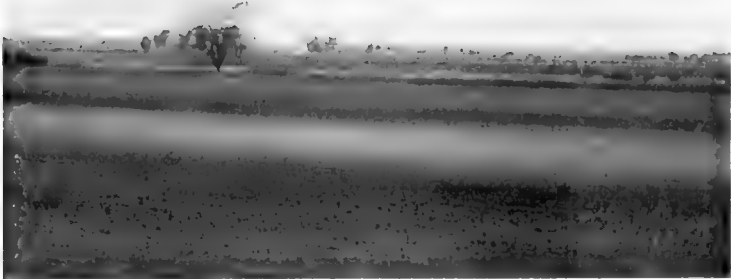
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.

<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

Representative profile, Harpster silty clay loam



- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-12") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Black (10YR 1/1-2/1) slightly firm silty clay loam with abundant white (10YR 8/2) snail shells and shell fragments; weak to moderate, medium crumb to granular structure; calcareous; gradual smooth boundary; 10 to 18 inches thick. Where shell fragments are very abundant and finely divided the soil has a grayish (10YR 4/1-5/1) appearance.
- A<sub>3</sub>-B<sub>1</sub>** (12-20") **A<sub>3</sub>-B<sub>1</sub>.** Very dark gray (10YR 3/1-2.5Y 3/1) mottled with yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) and grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2); slightly firm silty clay loam with numerous to abundant snail shells and shell fragments; very weak, fine to medium subangular blocky structure; calcareous; gradual smooth boundary; where separable each horizon (A<sub>3</sub> and B<sub>1</sub>) may vary from 2 to 6 inches in thickness.
- B<sub>2</sub>** (20-32") **B<sub>2</sub>.** Dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) with yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) mottles; slightly firm silty clay loam with snail shells and shell fragments; very weak, fine prismatic structure breaking to weak, fine to medium angular blocky; calcareous; gradual smooth boundary; 0 to 12 inches thick.
- C** (32-60"+) **C.** Gray (2.5Y to 5Y 5/1-6/1) with yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4-5/8) mottles and white (10YR 8/2) snail shells and fragments; friable to slightly firm stratified sandy loam to silt loam to silty clay loam; calcareous.



Gray streak in foreground is a strip of Harpster, 3 to 4 rods wide and about 20 rods long, in an area of Milford. Snail shells give this naturally dark soil its gray cast. The second strip of lighter colored soil is Oquawka sand. (Fig. 12)

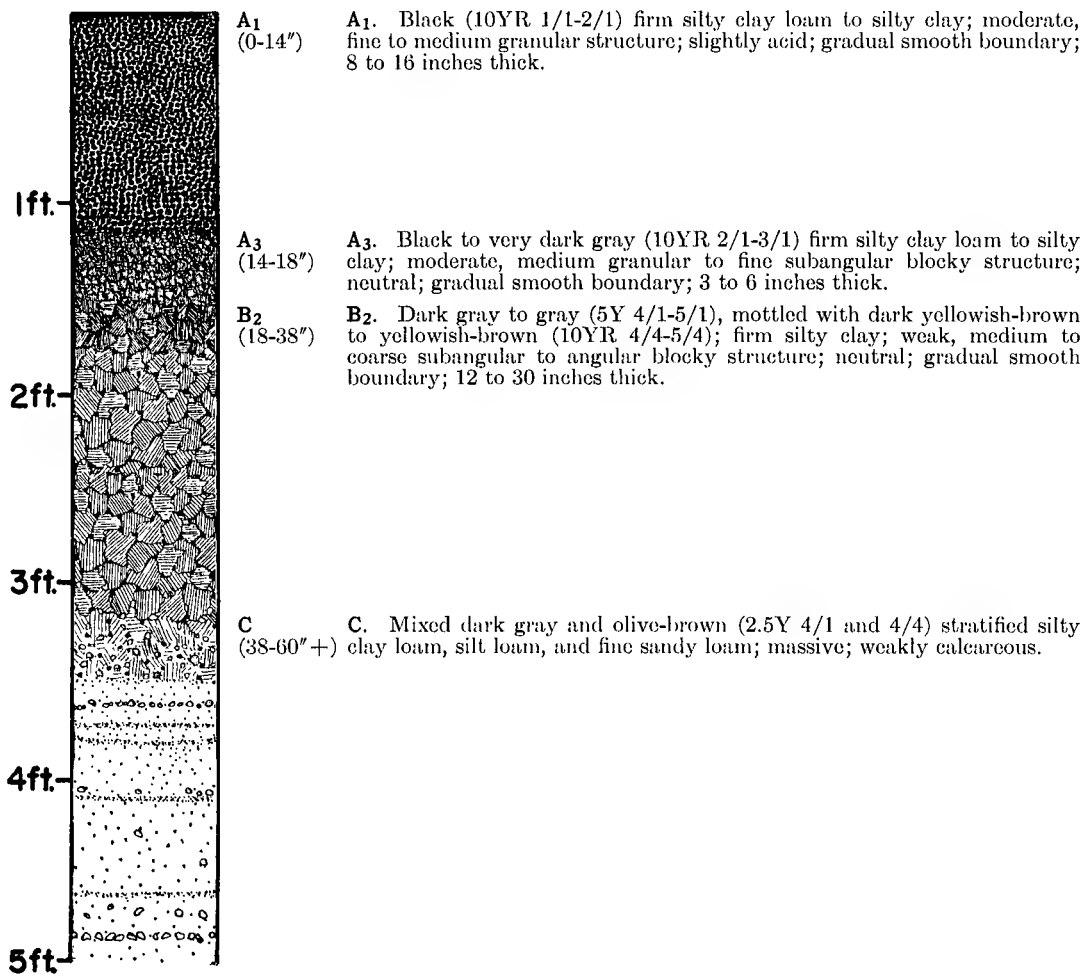
Harpster is high in organic matter, calcareous, and low in available phosphorus and available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. Drainage is needed and tile function well. Productivity is high where the soil is well drained, properly fertilized, and otherwise well managed (Table 30). This soil is better suited to corn, legumes, and grasses than to small grains.

Limestone or other liming materials should not be applied to Harpster because there is already too much free calcium carbonate. Rock phosphate is ineffective in this calcareous soil.

### Milford silty clay loam to clay (69)

Milford silty clay loam to clay is a very dark, poorly oxidized soil formed in 2 to 4 feet of fine-textured lacustrine sediments on stratified materials. These materials may be one or more of the following: silty clay, silty clay loam, silt loam, or sometimes somewhat coarser outwash. The soil developed under marsh vegetation on broad, nearly level areas or in shallow depressions where, before artificial drainage, the natural water table stood at or near the surface most of each year. This type

#### Representative profile, Milford silty clay loam to clay



occurs in three places in the county — northeast of Frankfort, at Steger, and near the western border just south of Kankakee river — in association with Martinton and other soils. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil. Some physical and chemical properties of a Milford soil are given in Table 9, page 26.

Milford is high in organic matter, slightly acid to neutral, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Drainage is needed for satisfactory crop production. Tile function moderately well. Productivity is moderately high where the soil is adequately drained and well managed (Table 30).

### Huntsville loam (73)

Huntsville loam is a dark, moderately well-oxidized soil formed in medium-textured alluvial sediments 4 or more feet thick. Native vegetation is mostly prairie, often with scattered trees or brush, but the sediments are too recently deposited to have been greatly affected by vegetative cover. The soil occupies most of the small stream bottomlands in the eastern half of the county as well as some of Kankakee river bottom. It is classed as an Alluvial soil.

Huntsville is high in organic matter, neutral, variable in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Drainage may be needed in some areas for satisfactory grain farming. Productivity is high under good management (Table 30), but many of the small bottoms are narrow and subject to flooding. Pasture is the best use for most areas.

Areas of an imperfectly oxidized associate were included with Huntsville soil in Will county.

#### *Representative profile, Huntsville loam*

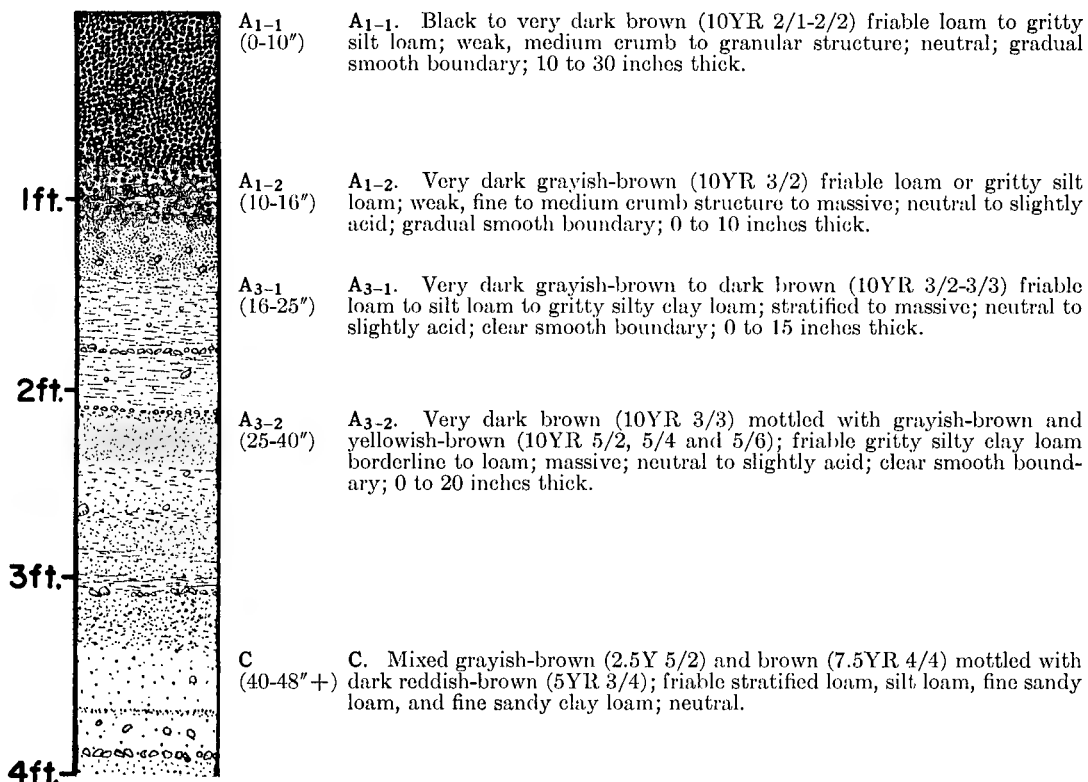


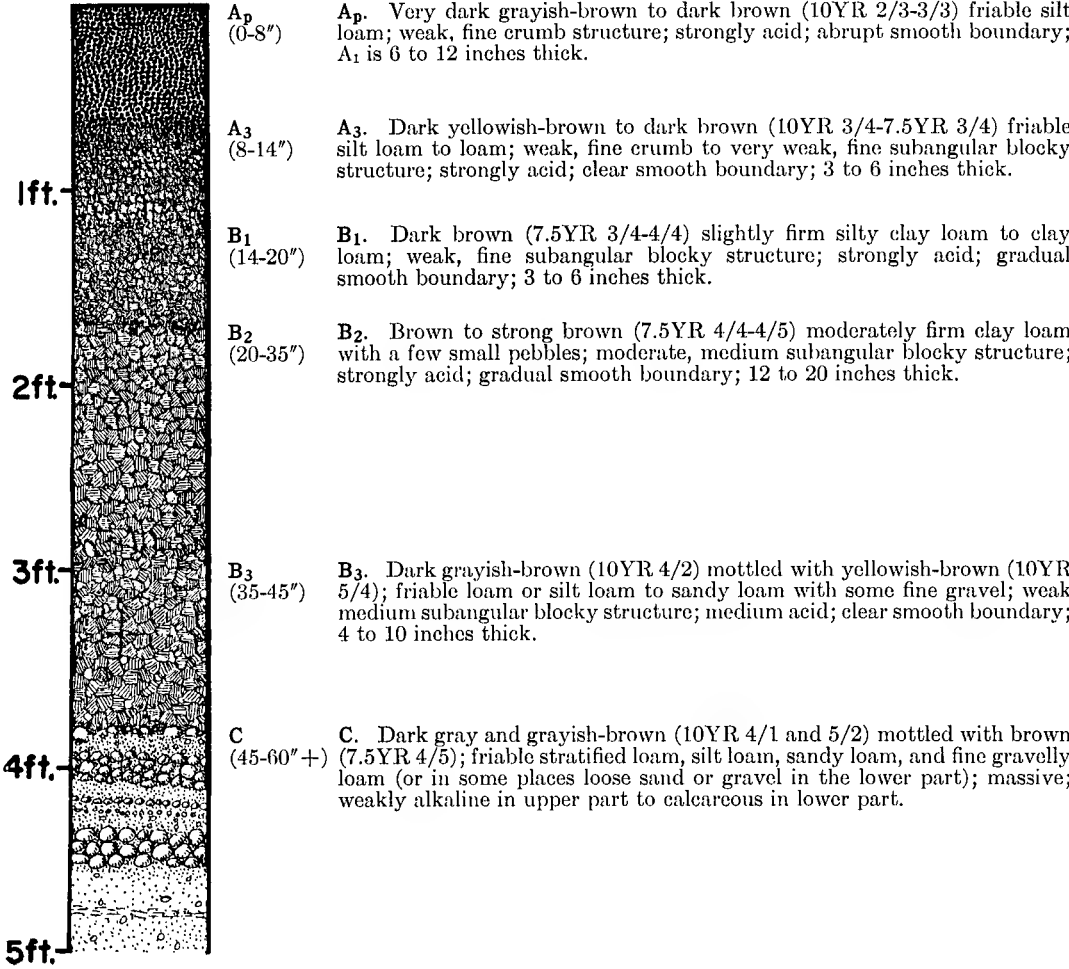


Table 9. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES  
OF MILFORD SILTY CLAY LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base saturation	pH	Or- ganic carbon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>p</sub> . . . . .	0-9	0.2	20.1	40.3	39.6	23.7	8.3	.45	30.3	100+	6.5	3.06
A <sub>1-2</sub> . . . . .	9-18	0.0	17.0	41.6	41.4	24.0	8.3	.43	29.0	100+	6.1	1.59
B <sub>1</sub> . . . . .	18-22	0.2	18.6	40.4	41.0	19.8	7.2	.39	26.9	100+	6.5	.85
B <sub>2-1</sub> . . . . .	22-31	1.1	19.6	41.0	39.4	18.5	6.3	.30	21.8	100+	7.5	.43
B <sub>2-2</sub> . . . . .	31-42	0.3	23.3	41.3	35.4	15.1	6.1	.38	19.7	100+	7.2	.31
B <sub>2-3</sub> . . . . .	42-52	0.2	20.8	45.4	33.8	13.2	6.0	.39	17.9	100+	7.3	.27
C . . . . .	52-58+	0.5	35.6	36.9	27.5	10.6	4.6	.35	13.6	100+	7.3	.24

<sup>a</sup> Iroquois County, T.26N, R.14W, Sec. 4, SW ¼, NW 40, SW 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.

Representative profile, Alexis silt loam



### Alexis silt loam (80)

Alexis silt loam is a dark, well-oxidized soil formed in medium-textured outwash sediments 4 or more feet deep. It developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on gently to moderately rolling areas (1 to 6 percent slopes) in association with Proctor, Brenton, and Drummer soils. It is found along drainageways, mostly in the central part of the county. It is classed as a Brunizem soil. A representative profile is described on page 26.

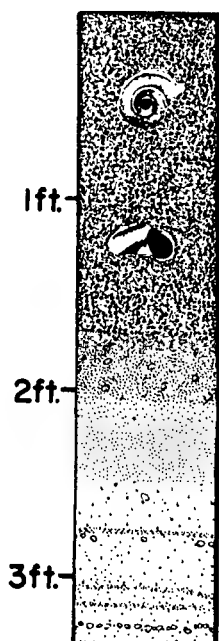
Alexis is moderately high in organic matter, medium to strongly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is moderately high and the soil is permeable. Erosion is a problem on slopes greater than 2 or 3 percent. Productivity is moderately high to high where the soil is properly fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30). Some eroded areas are better suited to small grains or legume hay and pasture crops than to corn and soybeans.

### Millington loam (82)

Millington loam is a very dark, poorly oxidized soil formed in medium-textured alluvial sediments that were originally calcareous or accumulated large amounts of snail shells and shell fragments during deposition. Native vegetation was slough-grass and other marsh plants. The soil occupies some of the wettest portions of Du Page and Des Plaines river bottoms. It is classed as an Alluvial soil.

Millington is high to very high in organic matter, calcareous, and low in available phosphorus and potassium. Drainage is needed for the best growth of most crop plants but is difficult to provide. Productivity is high where the soil is adequately drained and fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30). Most of the areas are small and subject to flooding, however, and their best use may be for pasture or as habitat for wild game. Limestone should not be applied to this calcareous soil, and rock phosphate is relatively ineffective.

#### Representative profile, Millington loam



A<sub>1</sub>  
(0-20")

A<sub>1</sub>. Black (10YR 1/1-2/1) friable mucky loam or silt loam to silty clay loam, usually with abundant white (10YR 8/1) snail shells and shell fragments; moderate, medium crumb structure; calcareous; gradual smooth boundary; 10 to 40" or more thick.

A<sub>3</sub>  
(20-40" +)

A<sub>3</sub>. Very dark gray to very dark brown (10YR 3/1-2/2) friable loam, silt loam, sandy loam, clay loam, or silty clay loam, with abundant white snail shells and shell fragments; stratified; massive; calcareous.

No C horizon is described in this profile. Where one is important or occurs above a 40-inch depth, it is usually a dark gray (N 4/0) to light gray (N 7/0) mass of snail shells and shell fragments mixed with silt loam to silty clay loam soil material.

### Hagener loamy sand (88)

Hagener loamy sand is a dark, weakly developed, well-oxidized Brunizem soil. It formed under prairie vegetation from sands originally deposited by Kankakee torrent waters and later reworked by wind (5). It occupies gently to strongly sloping knolls and ridges (1 to 18 percent gradient), primarily in the southwestern part of the county. It occurs in association with Watseka, Maumee, and Pittwood. Some physical and chemical properties of a Hagener soil are given in Table 10.

Hagener is medium acid, low to medium in plant nutrients, and drouthy. Where not protected, it is subject to wind erosion. Productivity is low to medium for the important corn belt crops (Table 30), but is usually more satisfactory for early-maturing small grains such as wheat and rye, or for drouth-resistant crops such as melons, cowpeas, and alfalfa. Strip-planting sod crops with clean-tilled crops is recommended. To be effective, the strips should be approximately north-south, or at right angles to the prevailing wind, and should be no more than 20 rods wide. Red, white, and jack pine usually make satisfactory growth on sandy soils such as Hagener.

#### Representative profile, Hagener loamy sand

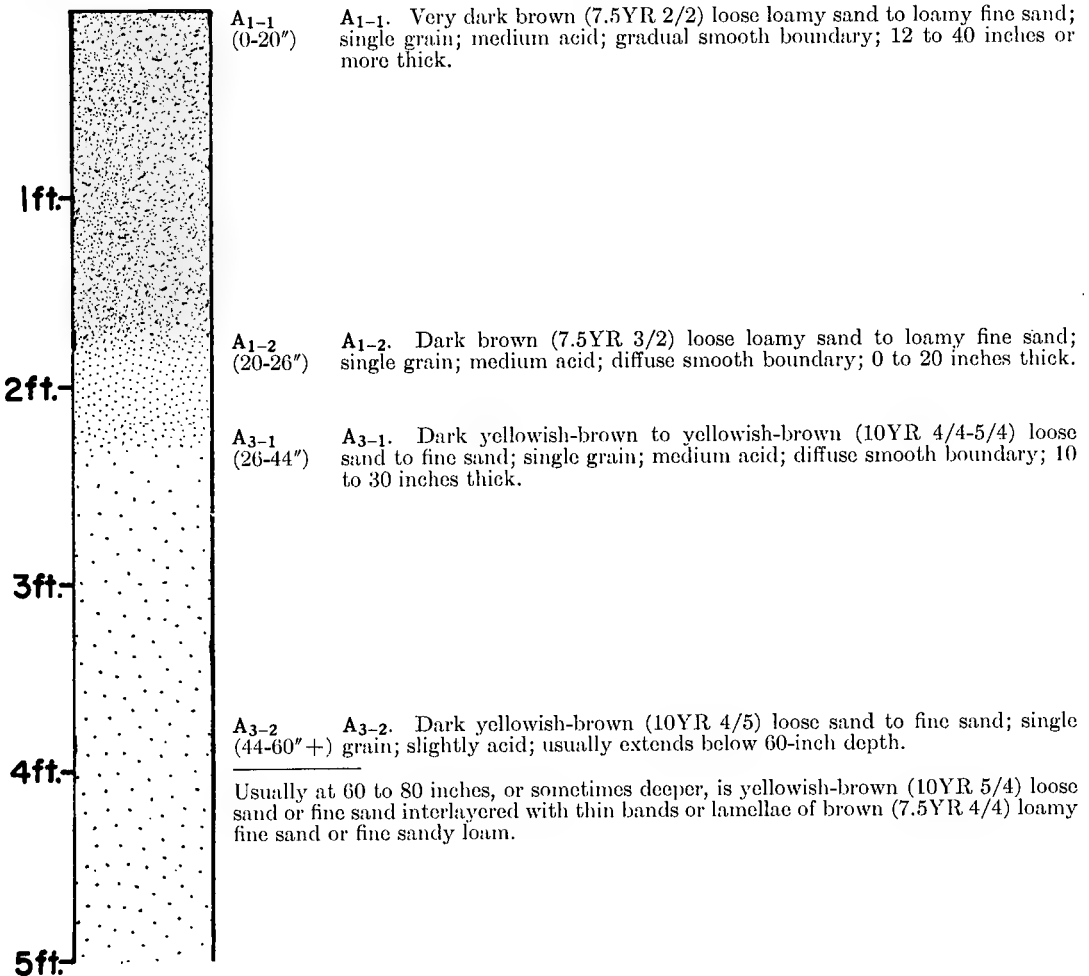


Table 10. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF HAGENER LOAMY SAND<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation exchange capacity	Base saturation	pH	Organic carbon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1</sub> .....	0-16	1.0	84.3	9.1	6.6	4.1	0.3	0.2	8.2	57	6.0	0.42
A <sub>3-1</sub> ....	16-26	1.0	84.1	9.4	6.5	2.6	0.3	0.1	5.8	53	5.8	0.19
A <sub>3-2</sub> ....	26-34	1.0	85.9	8.4	5.7	2.5	0.3	0.1	5.4	56	5.8	0.12
A <sub>3-3</sub> ....	34-80	4.0	93.1	3.1	3.8	1.7	0.2	0.1	3.3	64	5.8	0.01

<sup>a</sup> Lawrence County, T.3N, R.11W, Sec. 10, NW ¼, SW 40, NW 10 acres.

<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.

Many areas mapped Hagener loamy sand in Will county are more nearly loamy fine sand in texture. Also some areas have clay-iron banding between depths of 40 and 60 inches. After the Will county soil map was printed, these latter areas were found to correlate as Ade, a somewhat less drouthy soil than Hagener.

### Maumee fine sandy loam (89)

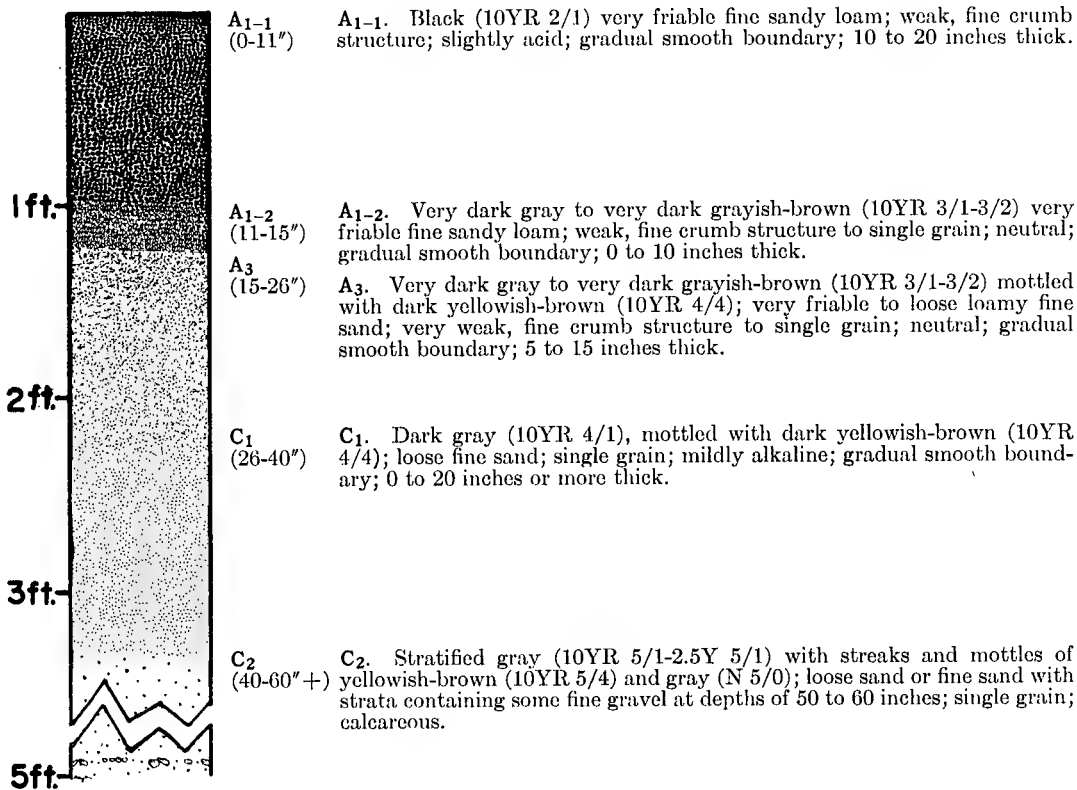
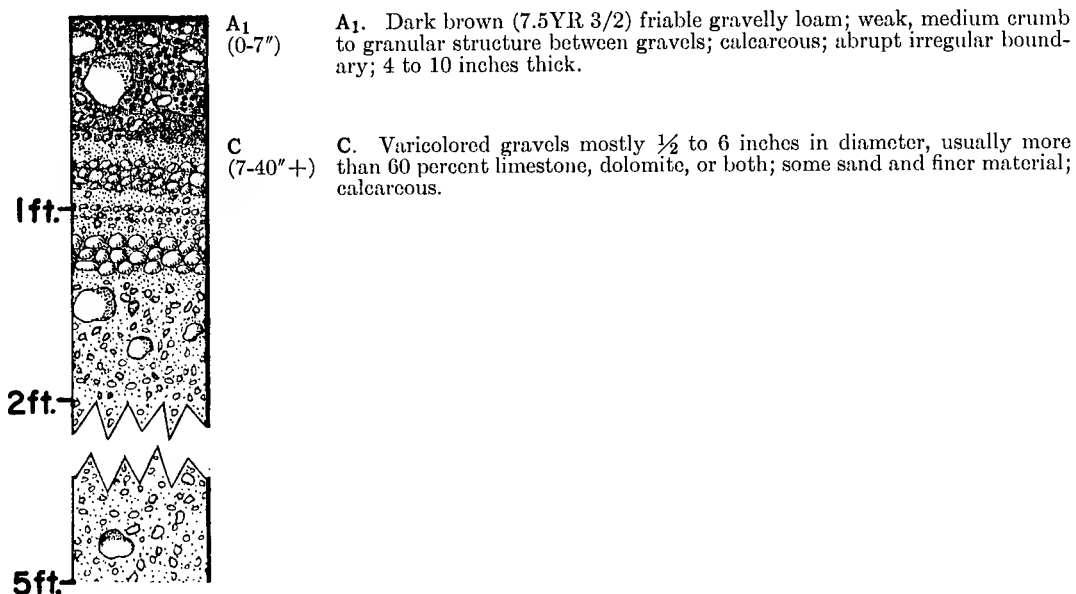
Maumee fine sandy loam is a very dark, poorly oxidized soil. It formed under wet prairie or marsh vegetation from water-deposited sand and fine sand. It occupies nearly level to depressional areas, principally south and west of Kankakee river, in the southwestern part of Will county. It occurs in association with Watseka, Pittwood, and Oquawka. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil.

Maumee is slightly acid to neutral and is low in available phosphorus and available potassium. It needs draining to grow grain crops but can be over-drained. For most crops, the water table should be maintained at a depth of 2 to 3 feet during the growing season. Even when the soil is drained, the water table is often at or above the surface in winter and spring. Productivity is medium to high for corn when the soil is given proper treatment, but may be low for the small grains and alfalfa (Table 30).

Where Maumee borders Pittwood or Ridgeville soils, a weak B horizon may be present.

Undrained areas of Maumee fine sandy loam usually dry out too late in the season to be farmed. When Maumee is drained, however, care must be exercised to avoid lowering the water table so much that the soil becomes drouthy. (Fig. 13)



**Representative profile, Maumee fine sandy loam****Representative profile, Rodman gravelly loam**

### Rodman gravelly loam (93)

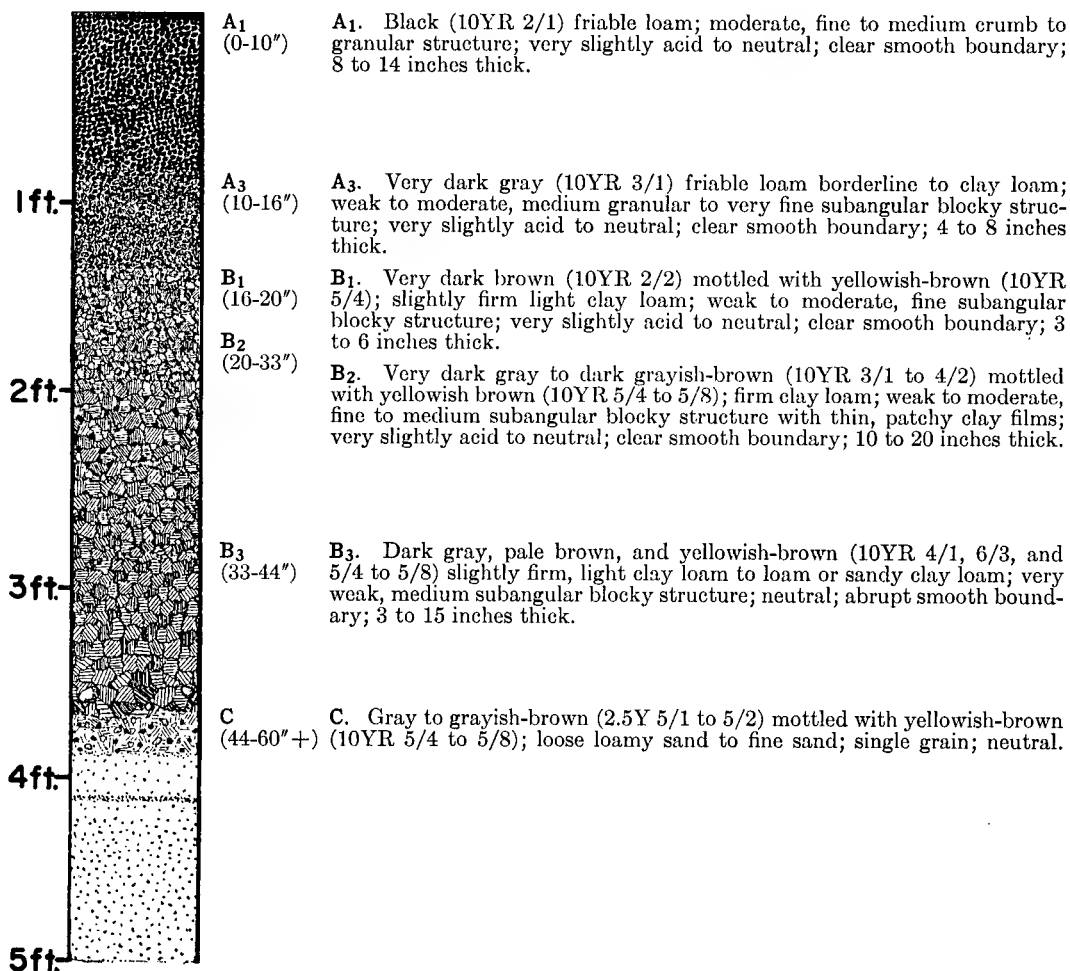
Rodman gravelly loam is a moderately dark, well-oxidized soil. It formed under forest or mixed prairie-forest vegetation from very gravelly material. It occupies a few gravelly knolls in Warsaw and Lorenzo soil areas but occurs primarily on steep slopes in association with Warsaw, Lorenzo, and Fox. It is classed as a Regosol but may be an intergrade to Brown Forest soils. A representative profile is described on page 30.

Rodman is calcareous and low in available phosphorus and available potassium. It is drouthy, with very low water-holding capacity and very rapid permeability. Productivity is low (Table 30).

### LaHogue loam (102)

LaHogue loam is a very dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil. It formed under prairie vegetation from 40 to 60 inches of water-deposited loam and silt loam material on loose loamy sand or sand. It occupies nearly level areas primarily in the Kankakee

#### Representative profile, LaHogue loam



river torrent area in the southwestern part of Will county. It occurs in association with Drummer, Brenton, Ridgeville, and Watseka.

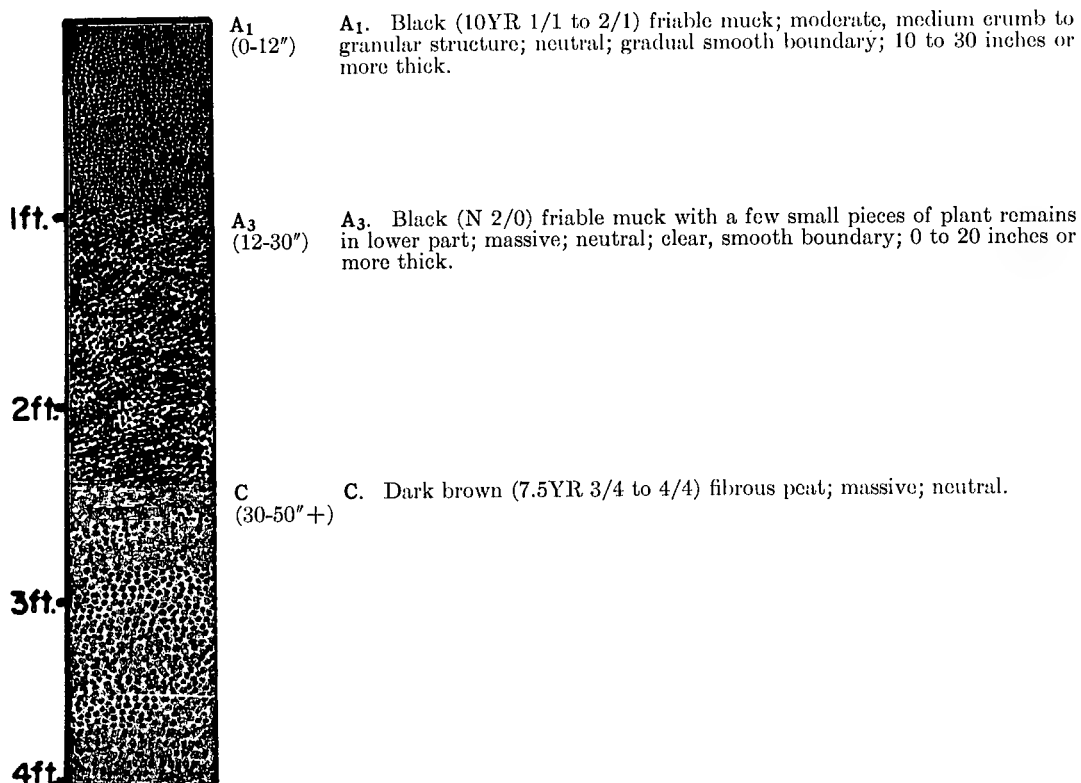
LaHogue is slightly acid to neutral, high in organic matter, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Some drainage is needed, but tile should be kept above any loose underlying sand. Water-holding capacity is high in the upper 3- to 4-foot section but low in the loose sand although the water table is frequently within the sand. Productivity is high when the soil is properly drained, fertilized, and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

### Houghton muck (103)

Houghton muck is a very dark, very poorly oxidized organic soil. It formed in depressions through decomposition of fibrous peat, which was made up of the remains of sedges, rushes, reeds, and grasses (Fig. 14). Several important areas occur in the northern and eastern parts of Will county in association with Drummer, Ashkum, Bryce, and other soils. Houghton is classed as a Bog soil.

This type is very slightly acid to neutral, very high in organic matter, and low in available phosphorus and available potassium. Drainage is needed for satisfactory production of grain or vegetable crops. Tile will get out of line and not function properly unless placed on a firm foundation. Open ditches or furrows usually prove satisfactory. Permeability is moderate and water-holding capacity is high. Productivity for corn (Table 30) and certain vegetable crops is high when the soil is properly drained, fertilized, and otherwise well managed.

#### Representative profile, Houghton muck

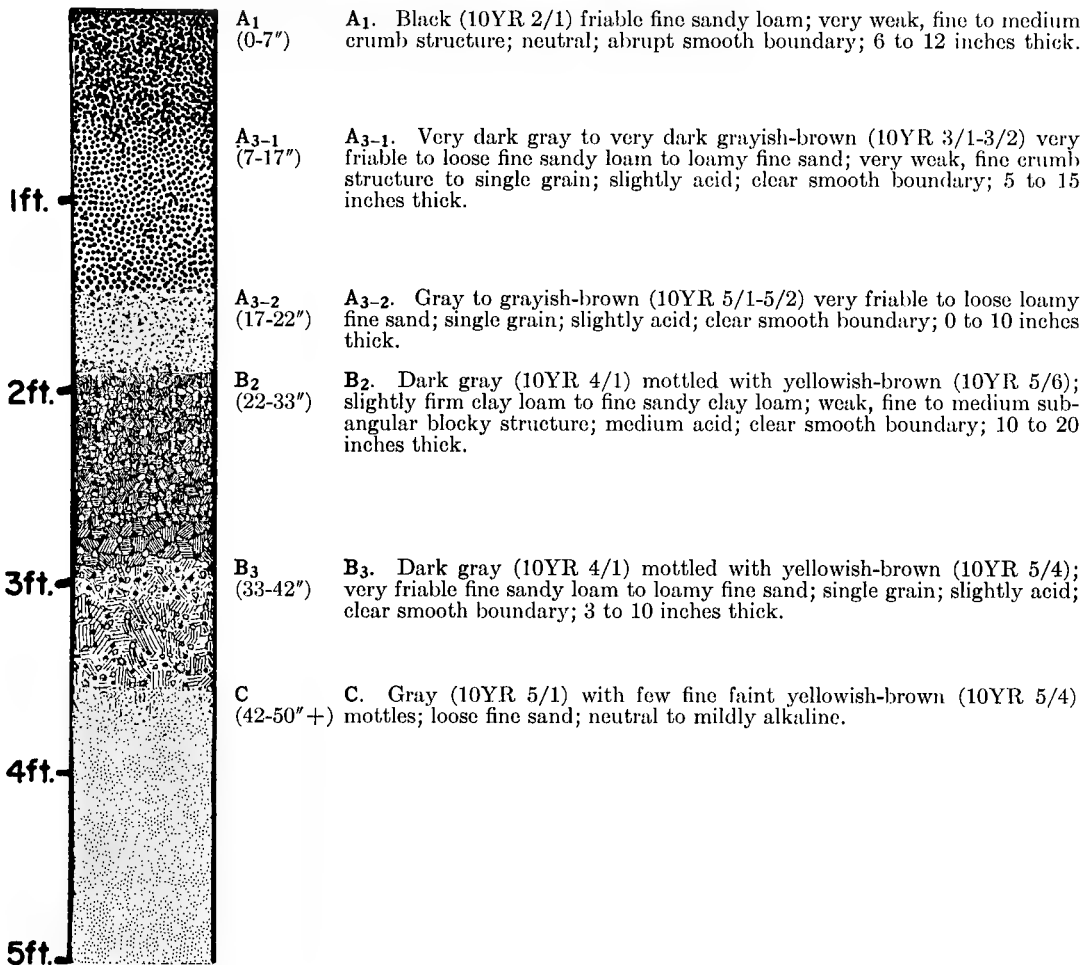






Certain sedges, reeds, grasses, and rushes gradually encroach on the edges of shallow lakes until the plant remains fill the lake basin with peat, which in turn decays to form muck. (Fig. 14)

**Representative profile, Pittwood fine sandy loam**



### Pittwood fine sandy loam (130)

Pittwood fine sandy loam is a dark, poorly oxidized soil. It formed in sandy water-deposited sediments under marsh or wet prairie vegetation. It occupies nearly level to slightly depressional areas (less than 1 percent slope). It occurs primarily in the southwestern part of the county and is associated with Watseka, Ridgeville, and other sandy soils. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil. A representative profile is described on page 33.

Pittwood is neutral to slightly acid, medium to high in organic matter, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water table is high except where lowered by artificial drainage. Productivity is moderately high (Table 30), but the high water table often damages fall-seeded crops, such as wheat, and perennial legumes, such as alfalfa.

Portions of some of the areas mapped Pittwood have slight to no B horizon, particularly where bordering areas of Maumee.

### Alvin fine sandy loam (131)

Alvin fine sandy loam is a light-colored, well-oxidized soil. It formed under deciduous hardwood forest from water-deposited sand and fine sand, some of which was moved by the wind. It occupies gently rolling to moderately rolling knolls and ridges (1 to 6 percent slopes) primarily along Kankakee river. It occurs in association with Woodland, Plainfield, and other sandy soils. It is classed as a Gray-Brown Podzolic soil. Some physical and chemical properties of an Alvin soil are given in Table 11.

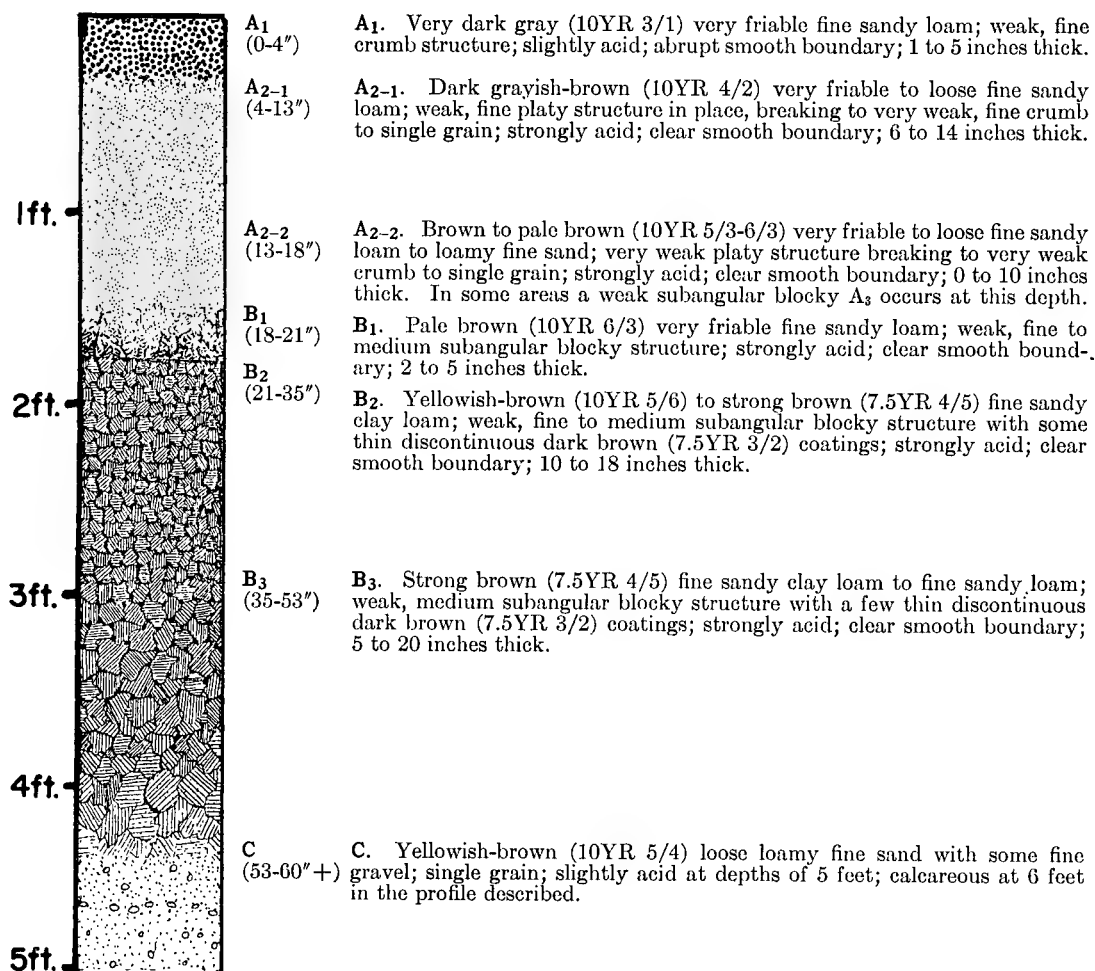
Where farmed and untreated, Alvin is strongly acid, low in organic matter, low in available phosphorus, low to medium in available potassium, and moderately drouthy. Water-holding capacity is medium in the B horizon but low in the C or underlying loose sand. Productivity is low to medium unless the soil is limed and fertilized (Table 30). Rye, melons, cowpeas, and alfalfa are, in general, more productive than corn and soybeans. Clean-tilled crops should be strip-planted with sod crops to reduce blowing of the surface sands. Crop residues or other organic materials should be returned regularly. Red, white, or jack pine should make satisfactory growth on Alvin fine sandy loam.

Table 11. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF ALVIN FINE SANDY LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation exchange capacity	Base saturation	pH	Organic carbon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>p</sub> .....	0-6	0.0	67.0	27.7	5.3	2.9	1.8	0.1	7.5	64	6.8	.61
A <sub>2-1</sub> ....	6-11	0.0	65.4	29.2	5.4	1.2	0.9	0.1	5.3	40	5.8	.18
A <sub>2-2</sub> ....	11-16	0.0	64.8	28.0	7.2	1.7	0.7	0.1	5.3	45	5.4	.08
B <sub>1</sub> .....	16-20	0.0	65.5	22.9	11.6	3.2	1.2	0.1	8.7	52	5.3	.10
B <sub>2-1</sub> ....	20-27	0.0	67.7	15.8	16.5	3.9	2.6	0.2	12.8	54	5.0	.09
B <sub>2-2</sub> ....	27-35	0.0	75.1	9.5	15.4	4.0	3.7	0.1	13.0	61	5.0	.05
B <sub>2-3</sub> ....	35-44	0.0	77.1	9.8	13.1	3.2	3.2	0.2	10.6	62	4.8	.03
B <sub>3</sub> .....	44-50	0.0	77.8	10.7	11.5	2.7	2.9	0.2	10.2	57	4.8	.03
C.....	50-65	0.0	82.1	10.1	7.8	2.0	1.9	0.2	7.4	56	5.0	.07

<sup>a</sup> Will County, T.32N, R.10E, Sec. 7, NE ¼, NW 40, NW 10.

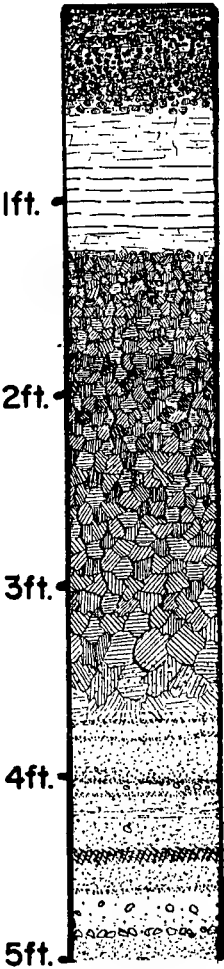
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.

*Representative profile, Alvin fine sandy loam***Starks silt loam (132)**

Starks silt loam is a light-colored, imperfectly oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic soil formed in 1½ to 3 feet of silty material on stratified, medium-textured outwash. The solum is usually somewhat thicker than 3½ feet. The soil developed under forest vegetation on nearly level to very gently sloping areas (slopes of 1 percent or less). It occurs in various parts of the county on stream terraces or small outwash plains in association with Camden, Alvin, and Woodland.

Starks is low in organic matter, medium to strongly acid, low to medium in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. Drainage is needed. Productivity is low unless the soil is well managed, but response to fertilization is high. See Table 30 for estimated yields under good management.

Representative profile, Starks silt loam



- A<sub>p</sub>  
(0-7")

A<sub>p</sub>. Dark gray (10YR 4/1) friable silt loam; weak, fine to medium granular structure; medium acid; abrupt smooth boundary; A<sub>1</sub> varies from 2 to 5 inches in thickness.
- A<sub>2</sub>  
(7-15")

A<sub>2</sub>. Gray (10YR 5/1) very friable silt loam; weak, fine platy structure; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; 6 to 14 inches thick.
- B<sub>1</sub>  
(15-17")

B<sub>1</sub>. Grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) light silty clay loam with a few fine dark brown (10YR 4/3) mottles; weak, fine subangular blocky structure; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; 0 to 4 inches thick.
- B<sub>2-1</sub>  
(17-27")

B<sub>2-1</sub>. Gray (5Y 5/1) heavy silty clay loam with moderate, medium, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) and dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles; moderate, medium subangular blocky structure; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary; 5 to 15 inches thick.
- B<sub>2-2</sub>  
(27-39")

B<sub>2-2</sub>. Mixed grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) and dark grayish-brown (2.5Y 4/2) clay loam; moderate, medium to coarse subangular blocky structure; medium acid; gradual smooth boundary; 5 to 15 inches thick.
- B<sub>3</sub>  
(39-44")

B<sub>3</sub>. Grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) and dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) stratified clay loam and sandy clay loam; weak, coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; 3 to 10 inches thick.
- C  
(44-60"+)

C. Mixed brown (10YR 5/3), dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4), and grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) stratified loam, silt loam, sandy loam, and sandy clay loam; neutral. In some areas the material at a depth of 4 to 5 feet is more gravelly than described here and may also be calcareous.

Table 12. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF CAMDEN SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	
A <sub>1</sub> .....	0-4	0.0	5.2	75.2	19.6	7.9	2.8	.8	17.8	65	6.1	1.10
A <sub>2</sub> .....	4-12	0.0	3.7	63.3	33.0	14.7	6.6	.5	30.4	72	5.4	.19
B <sub>1</sub> .....	12-18	0.0	3.3	62.7	34.0	13.4	5.7	.7	30.1	66	5.2	.20
B <sub>2-1</sub> ....	18-24	0.0	7.5	60.2	32.3	14.4	6.0	.6	30.0	68	5.0	.07
B <sub>2-2</sub> ....	24-31	0.0	11.1	64.4	24.5	9.2	4.0	.5	21.3	64	5.2	.09
B <sub>2-3</sub> ....	31-37											
C.....	44-50											

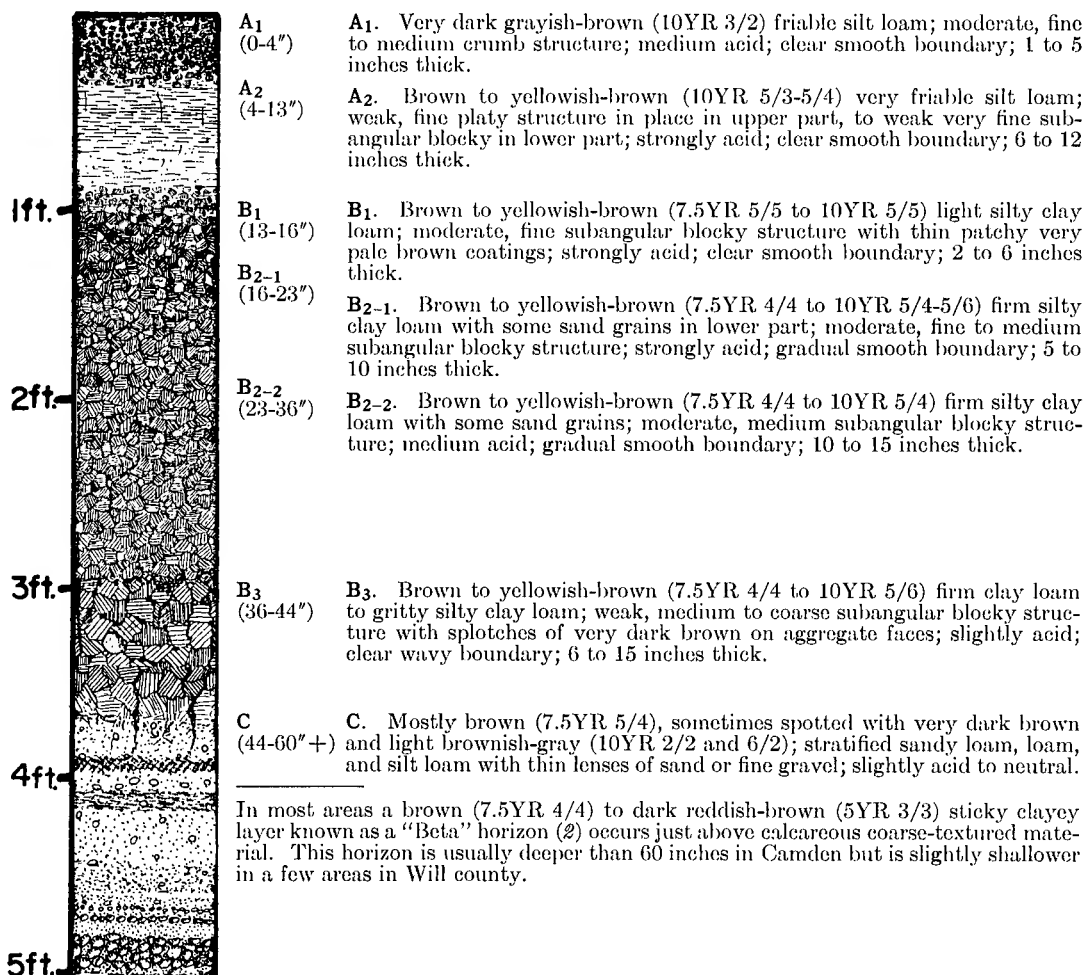
<sup>a</sup> McHenry County, T.45N, R.5E, Sec. 7, NE ¼, NE 40, SE 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.  
<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

### Camden silt loam (134)

Camden silt loam is a light-colored, well- to moderately well-oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic soil formed in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet of silty material on stratified, medium-textured outwash. The solum is thicker than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Camden developed under forest vegetation on nearly level to strongly rolling topography (slopes 0 to 15 percent). It occurs on outwash plains and terraces along the larger streams in association with Starks, Alvin, and Woodland. Some physical and chemical properties of a Camden soil are given in Table 12.

Camden is low in organic matter, medium to strongly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. Natural water table is deep and drainage is not needed. Erosion is a problem on slopes greater than 3 or 4 percent. Productivity is low unless the soil is fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

#### Representative profile, Camden silt loam



Saybrook silt loam (145)

Saybrook silt loam is a dark, moderately well- to well-oxidized Brunizem soil formed in 1½ to 3 feet of silty material, chiefly loess, on loam to silt loam glacial till. The solum is between 24 and 42 inches thick. This type developed under prairie vegeta-

Representative profile, Saybrook silt loam

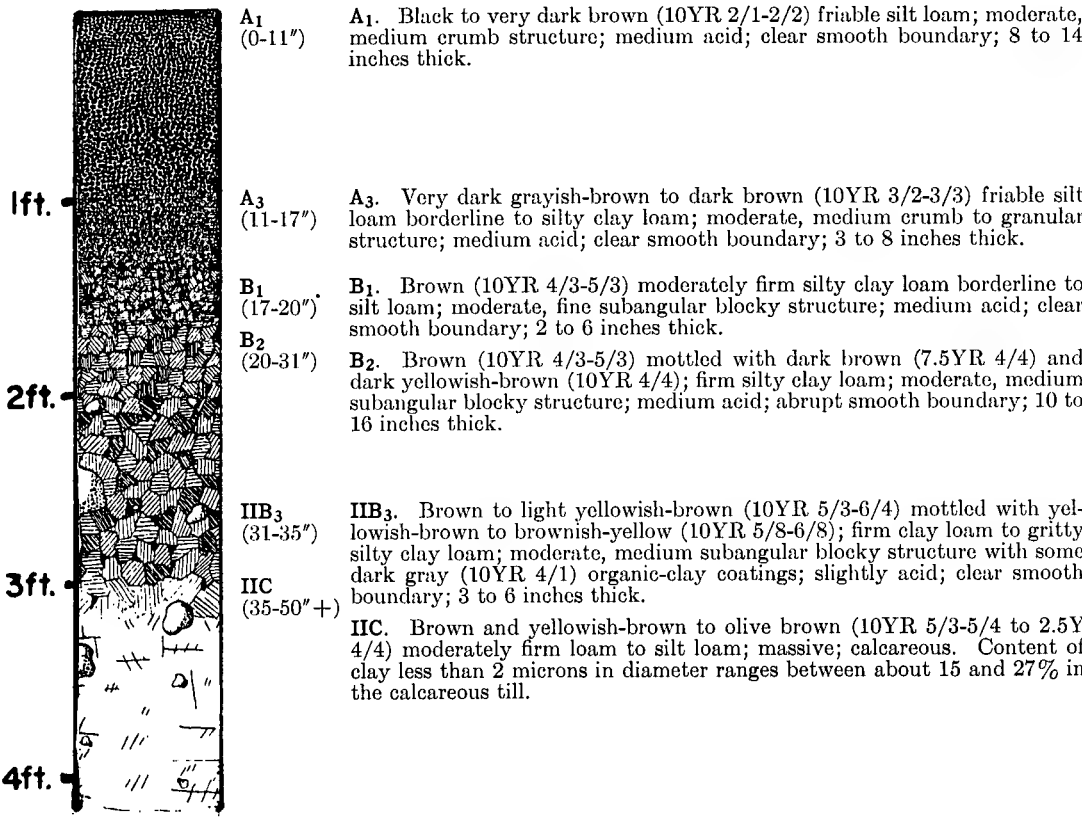


Table 13. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SAYBROOK SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1</sub> .....	0-14	...	9.5	59.9	30.6	16.1	8.0	.2	27.1	90	7.6	2.4
A <sub>3</sub> -B <sub>1</sub> ...	14-19	...	9.0	55.6	35.4	12.1	7.9	.3	24.6	83	7.1	1.0
B <sub>2</sub> .....	19-30	...	14.4	48.7	36.9	9.7	6.8	.2	21.4	78	6.7	.6
IIC.....	30-40	...	22.6	62.9	14.5	20.9	4.5	.1	25.5	100	8.1	.9

<sup>a</sup> Will County, T.37N, R.9E, Sec. 18, NW ¼, SE 40, SE 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm. Particle size distribution indicates that A<sub>1</sub> horizon has silty clay loam texture.  
<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

tion on gently to moderately rolling areas (slopes 2 to 15 percent). It occurs in the northwestern part of the county in association with Lisbon and Drummer. Some physical and chemical properties of a Saybrook soil are given in Table 13.

Saybrook is high in organic matter, about medium acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. Erosion is a hazard under intensive cultivation and poor management. Productivity is high under good management if the soil has not been severely eroded (Table 30).

### Elliott silt loam (146)

Elliott silt loam is a dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil formed in silty clay loam till with less than 2 feet of medium-textured surficial drift (including loess). It developed under prairie vegetation on gently to moderately rolling areas (1 to 6 percent slopes). It occurs throughout most of the county in association with Ashkum and Beecher. Some physical and chemical properties of an Elliott soil are given in Table 14.

Elliott is high in organic matter, medium acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but permeability in the lower solum and underlying till is slow. Drainage is needed in some of the more level areas. Tile function slowly but are generally effective. Erosion is a problem on slopes greater than 2 or 3 percent, particularly under intensive cultivation.

#### Representative profile, Elliott silt loam

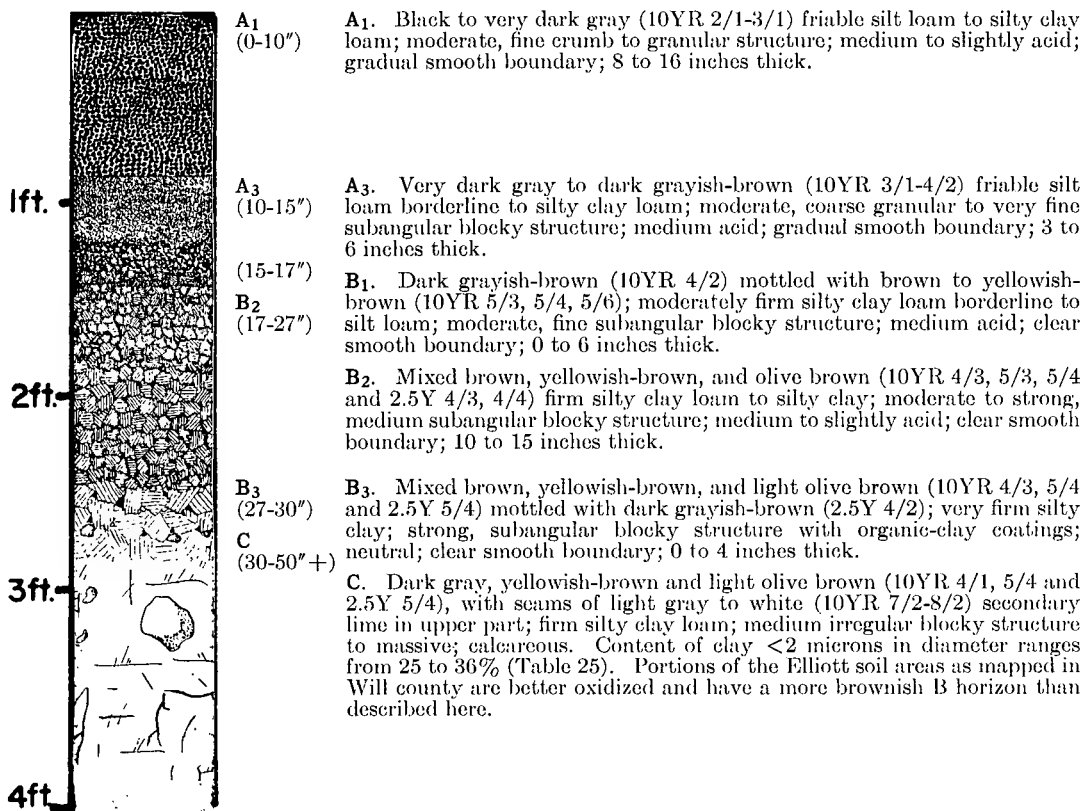


Table 14.— PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES  
OF ELLIOTT SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	
A <sub>1-1</sub> . . . .	0-5	0.1	8.8	65.7	25.5	17.4	3.2	1.2	24.2	92	6.2	4.31
A <sub>1-2</sub> . . . .	5-10	0.1	8.5	64.5	27.0	16.0	2.6	.7	22.2	87	5.8	3.28
A <sub>3</sub> . . . . .	10-14	0.2	7.9	61.7	30.4	14.6	2.3	.6	20.2	87	5.8	2.08
B <sub>2-1</sub> . . . .	14-19	0.4	8.3	53.8	37.9	13.4	3.2	.6	19.6	88	5.9	1.33
B <sub>2-2</sub> . . . .	19-24	1.2	9.4	46.3	44.3	12.9	4.4	.6	18.6	97	6.5	.88
B <sub>3</sub> . . . . .	24-29	0.5	10.5	45.4	44.1	12.8	4.6	.5	18.4	98	7.0	.93
C . . . . .	29-48	7.4	15.2	54.2	30.6	.... <sup>c</sup>	...	...	....	...	7.9	.57

<sup>a</sup> Will County, T.33N, R.9E, Sec. 1, NE ¼, NE 40, NW 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm. <sup>c</sup> Not determined.

Productivity is moderately high to high on uneroded land which is well managed (Table 30). But corn yields have been shown to be 10 bushels an acre less where the A horizon is 4 inches thick than where it is 12 inches thick (19). This is an average decline of about 1.2 bushels an acre for each 1-inch decrease in depth of A horizon.

Proctor silt loam (148)

Proctor silt loam is a dark, moderately well-oxidized Brunizem soil formed in 1½ to 3 feet of silty material (including loess) on stratified, medium-textured outwash. The solum is thicker than 3½ feet. This type developed under prairie vegetation on gently rolling topography (slopes usually between 1 and 6 percent). It occurs on outwash plains and terraces along most of the streams in association with Alexis, Brenton, and Drummer. Some properties of a Proctor soil are given in Table 15, but the profile analyzed had more gravel above 60 inches than normal.

Table 15.— PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES  
OF PROCTOR SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

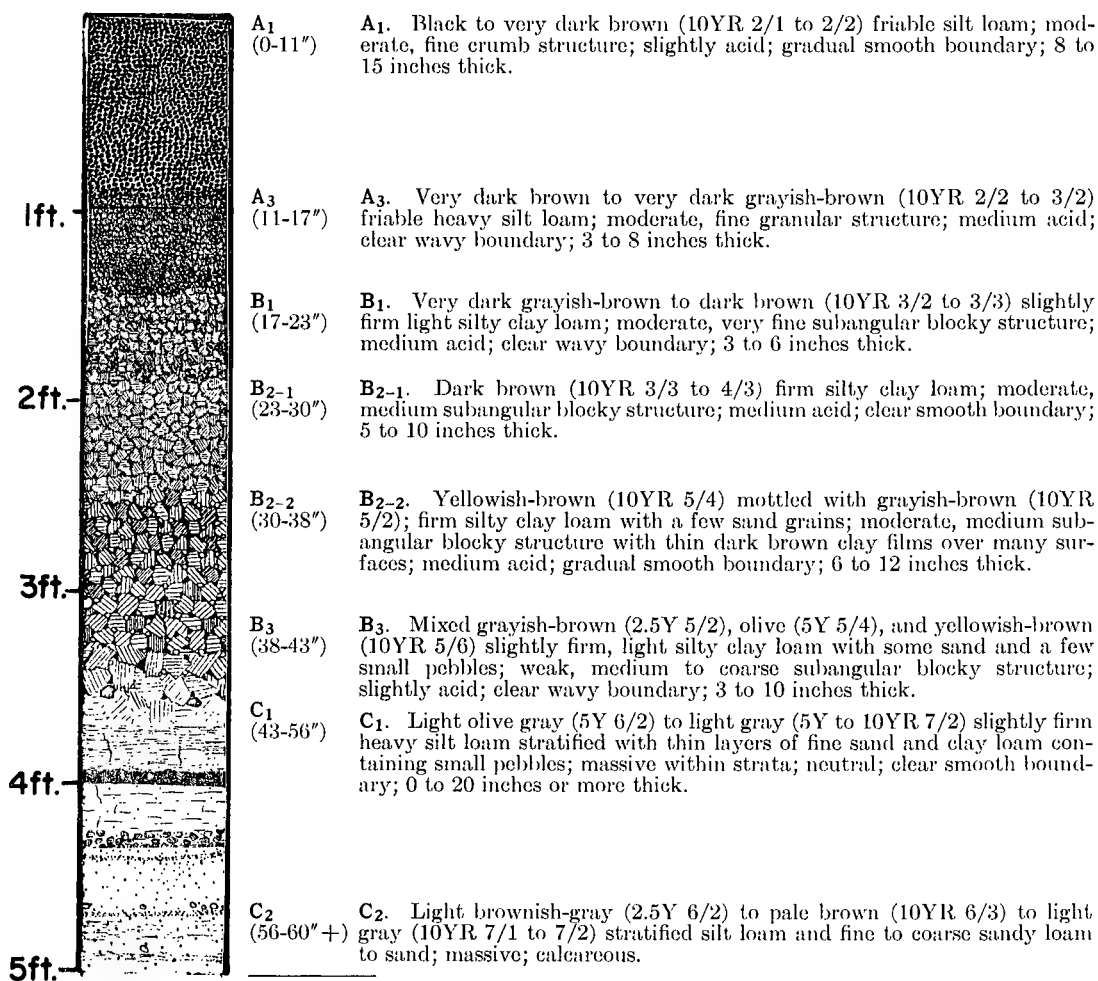
Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Or- gani- car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1-1</sub> . . . .	0-8	..... <sup>c</sup>	3.1	71.6	25.3	14.2	5.2	0.52	20.4	99	7.1	2.48
A <sub>1-2</sub> . . . .	8-15	....	2.8	70.5	26.7	10.7	4.9	0.29	19.3	84	6.3	1.91
A <sub>3</sub> . . . . .	15-19	....	2.6	69.2	28.2	7.8	5.3	0.27	18.4	74	5.5	1.39
B <sub>1</sub> . . . . .	19-24	....	2.5	66.7	30.8	8.1	6.8	0.28	19.2	81	5.4	.96
B <sub>2-1</sub> . . . .	24-32	....	2.7	65.4	31.9	7.9	8.7	0.32	20.1	86	5.4	.58
B <sub>2-2</sub> . . . .	32-41	0.2	10.5	59.4	30.1	9.4	7.0	0.36	19.0	89	5.5	.40
B <sub>3</sub> . . . . .	41-48	36.3	29.7	32.4	37.9	10.8	8.4	0.38	21.6	92	6.2	.61
(Beta)												
C . . . . .	48-60	62.0	72.6	19.8	7.6	5.5	1.9	0.10	1.9	100+	7.9	.23

<sup>a</sup> La Salle County, T.31N, R.4E, Sec. 13, SE ¼, NE 40, SE 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm. <sup>c</sup> Not determined.



Proctor is high in organic matter, medium acid, mostly low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is moderately high to high and permeability is moderate. The natural water table usually remains below the 3-foot depth so artificial drainage is not needed. Erosion may be a problem on slopes greater than 3 or 4 percent. Productivity is high when the soil is properly fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

*Representative profile, Proctor silt loam*



Many Proctor soil areas in Will county contain more gravelly strata between the 40- and 60-inch depths than are described here. The data in Table 15 are from such a profile. Also, carbonates are often deeper than 60 inches and a Beta horizon (2) usually occurs just above coarse-textured calcareous material.

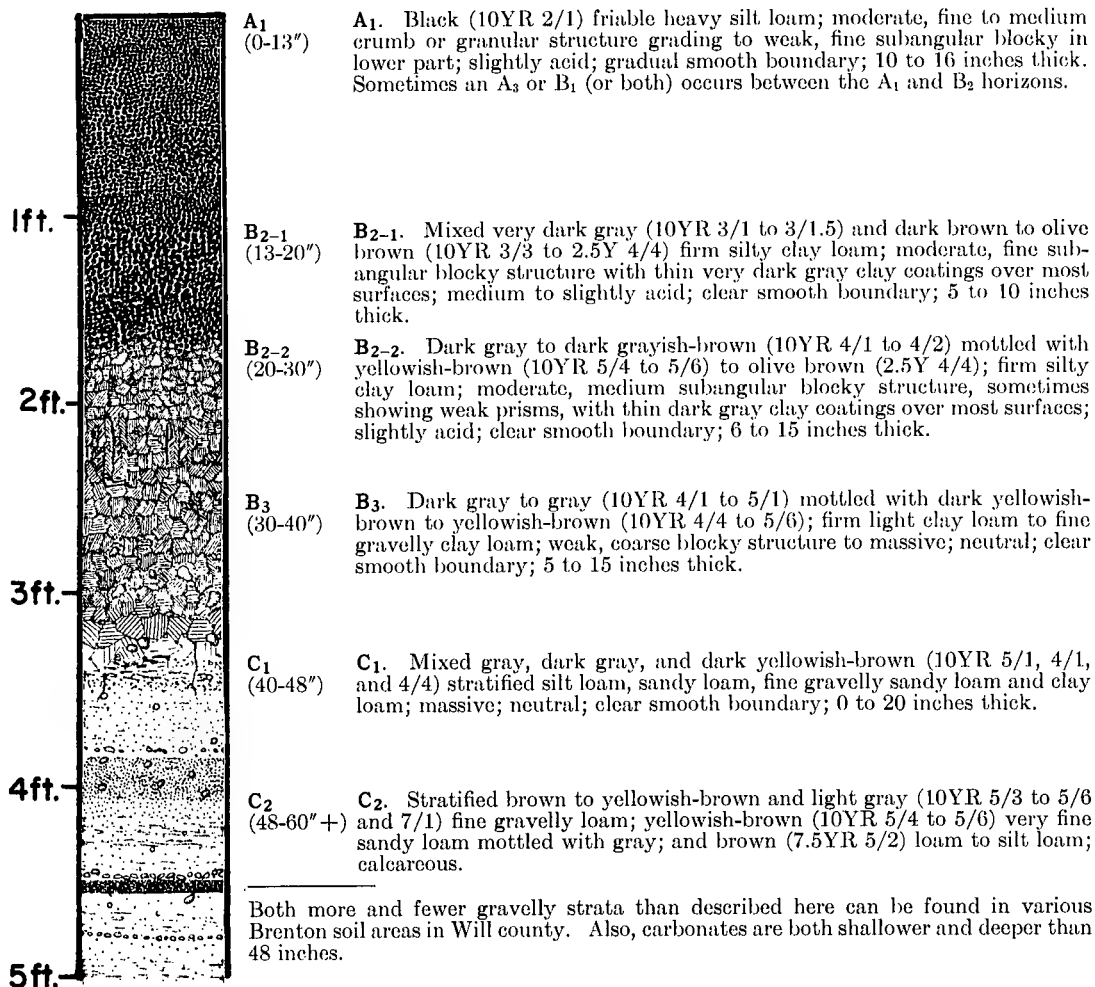
**Brenton silt loam (149)**

Brenton silt loam is a dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil formed in 1½ to 3 feet of silty material on stratified, medium-textured outwash. The solum is thicker than 3½ feet. Brenton developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on nearly level to very gently sloping topography (slopes of 1½ percent or less). It occurs on out-

wash plains and terraces along most of the streams in association with Proctor, Drummer, and Millbrook.

Brenton is high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, mostly low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. The natural water table seasonally rises to about the 2-foot depth, and drainage is needed. Productivity is high when the soil is properly fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

#### Representative profile, Brenton silt loam



#### Ridgeville fine sandy loam (151)

Ridgeville fine sandy loam is a dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil. It formed in sandy water-deposited materials under tall-grass prairie. It occupies very gently rolling knolls and ridges (1 to 2 percent slopes) and occurs primarily in the southwestern part of the county. Some physical and chemical properties of a Ridgeville soil are given in Table 16.

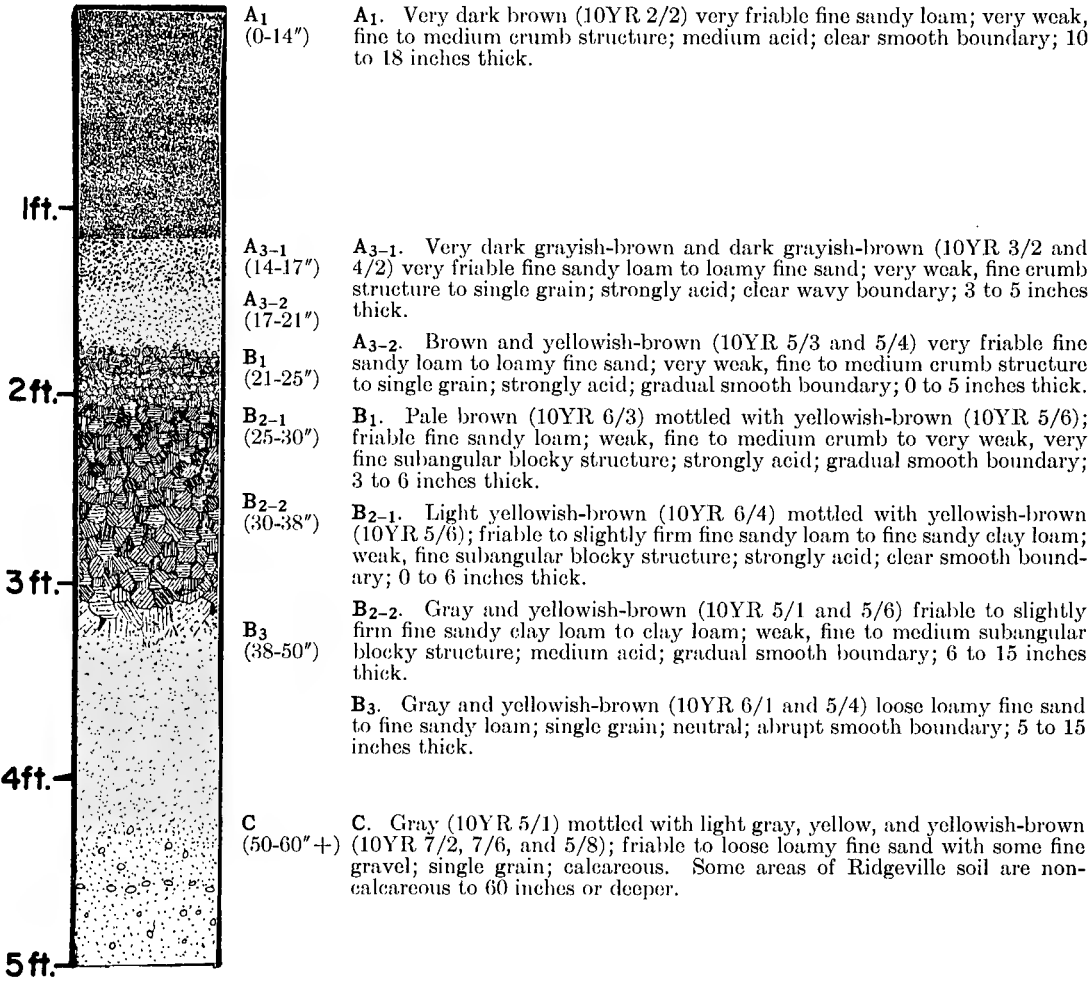
Ridgeville is medium to strongly acid, moderately high in organic matter, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. It is about

Table 16. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES  
OF RIDGEVILLE FINE SANDY LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satu- ration	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1-1</sub> . . . .	0-9	0	77.1	14.4	8.5	7.2	2.6	.1	12.5	80	5.7	2.22
A <sub>1-2</sub> . . . .	9-18	0	79.5	13.1	7.4	3.6	.9	.1	8.1	59	5.1	1.33
A <sub>3</sub> . . . . .	18-23	0	79.0	13.9	7.1	2.3	... <sup>c</sup>	.04	6.1	46	5.0	.64
B <sub>1</sub> . . . . .	23-33	0	85.7	8.2	6.1	1.8	...	.03	3.8	68	5.5	.26
B <sub>2</sub> . . . . .	33-44	0	79.3	6.8	13.9	5.1	...	.2	9.6	95	6.2	.17
B <sub>3</sub> . . . . .	44-53	0	84.3	7.2	8.5	3.2	...	.1	4.8	100	7.3	.10

<sup>a</sup> Will County, T.32N, R.9E, Sec. 2, NW ¼, NW 40, NW 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm.  
<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

Representative profile, Ridgeville fine sandy loam



medium in water-holding capacity but tends to be somewhat drouthy when the water table drops below 4 feet. Productivity is moderately high, particularly where the soil is properly fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

### Drummer silty clay loam (152)

Drummer silty clay loam is a very dark, poorly oxidized soil. The top  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet of parent material is medium- to moderately fine-textured loess or silty outwash (sometimes both); the underlying material is stratified or nonstratified drift. Drummer developed under wet prairie or marsh vegetation on nearly level areas or along upland drainageways, primarily in association with Saybrook, Lisbon, and Brenton. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil. Some physical and chemical properties of a Drummer soil are given in Table 17.

Drummer is high in organic matter, neutral to very slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. Drainage is needed and tile function well. Productivity is high where the soil is adequately drained and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

#### Representative profile, Drummer silty clay loam

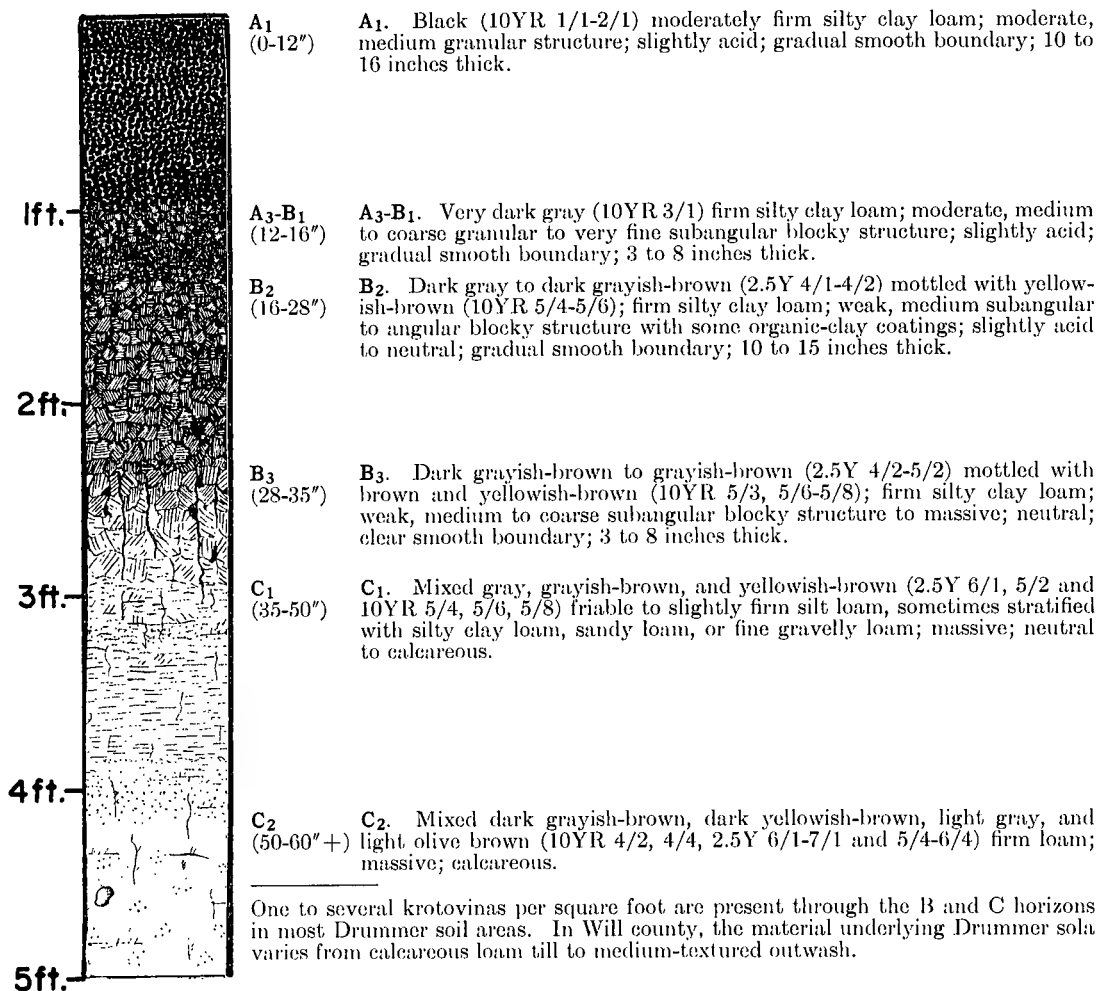


Table 17. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF DRUMMER SILTY CLAY LOAM<sup>a</sup>

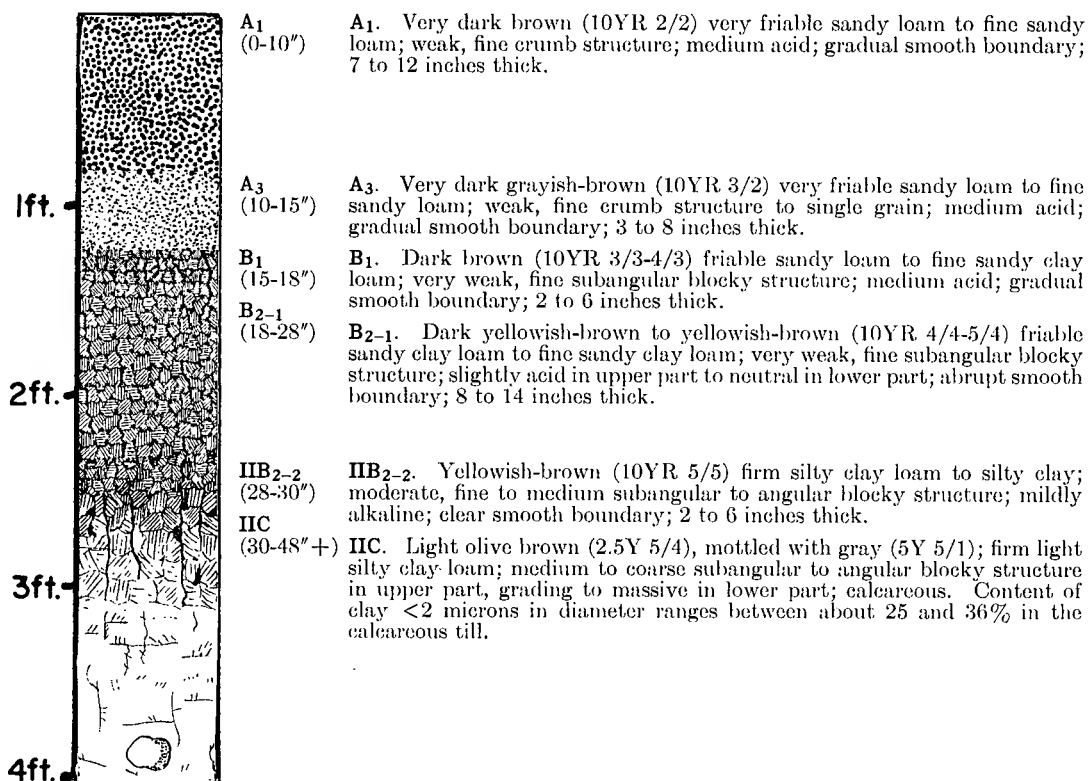
Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>p</sub> .....	0-8	0.2	11.1	62.5	26.4	8.1	.36				6.3	4.00
A <sub>1-2</sub> .....	8-16	0.6	15.6	59.8	24.6	17.1	7.5	.35	24.2	100+	6.8	1.50
B <sub>1</sub> .....	16-20	0.8	17.7	59.6	22.7	12.7	6.8	.30	17.5	100+	7.1	.56
B <sub>2-1</sub> .....	20-24	0.5	14.8	61.2	24.0	13.2	6.9	.36	19.9	100+	7.2	.46
B <sub>2-2</sub> .....	24-31	0.1	7.4	65.1	27.5	14.3	8.1	.41	21.5	100+	7.1	.37
B <sub>2-3</sub> .....	31-41	0.0	3.2	65.2	31.6	15.9	9.0	.40	24.9	100+	7.2	.31
C.....	41-60	0.1	7.2	68.9	23.9	12.2	6.6	.40	17.8	100+	7.2	.28

<sup>a</sup> Grundy County, T.32N, R.6E, Sec. 21, NW ¼, SW 40, NW 10 acres.<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

### Rankin sandy loam (157)

Rankin sandy loam is a dark, well-oxidized soil that developed under tall-grass prairie. Parent material is 20 to 42 inches of water-deposited sand and fine sand, some of which has been moved into low knolls and ridges by the wind. Underlying

#### Representative profile, Rankin sandy loam



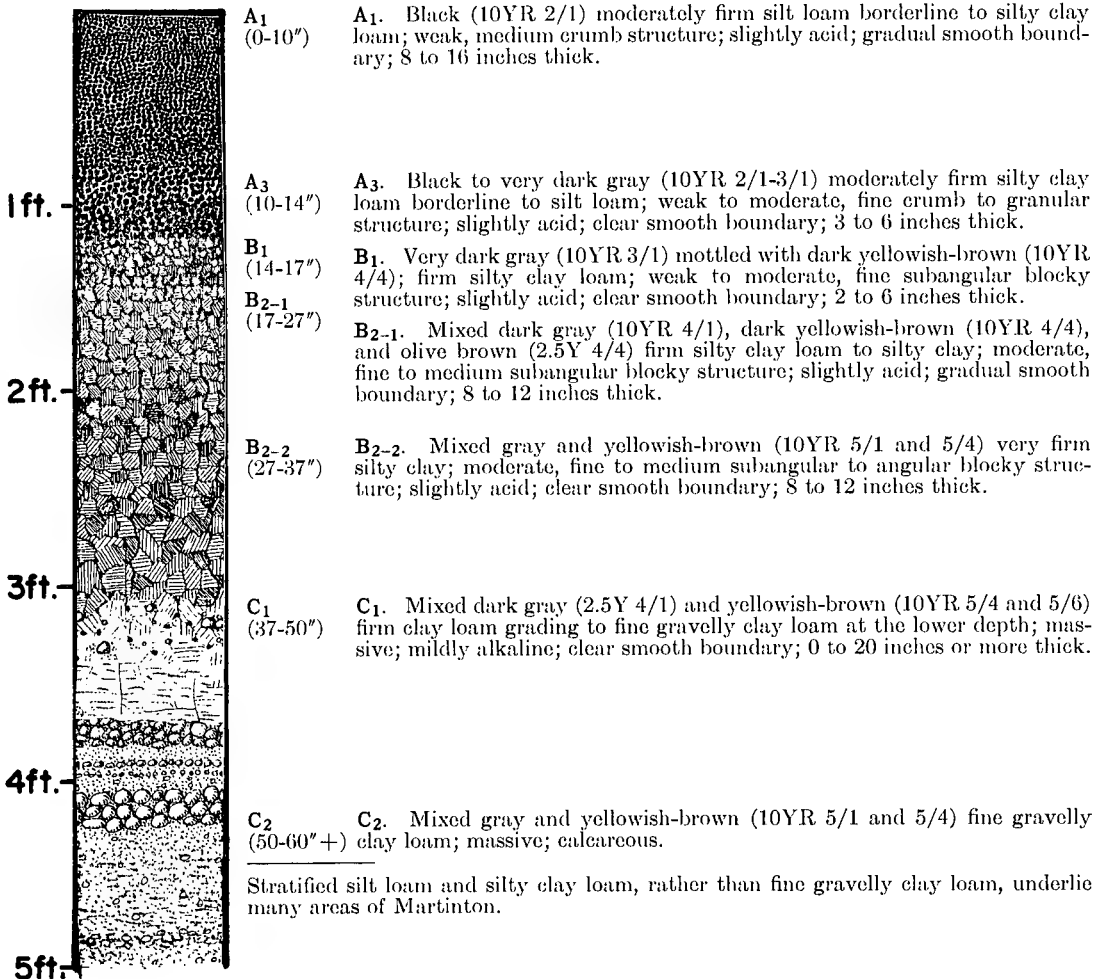
material is calcareous till or lakebed sediment of silty clay loam texture. Topography ranges from gently rolling to strongly sloping; much of this soil type lies on slopes along Horse creek south of Custer Park. Rankin is classed as a Brunizem soil.

Where farmed and untreated, Rankin is medium to strongly acid in the sandy upper solum, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. The underlying material contains particles and fragments of limestone but is low in phosphatic minerals. Water-holding capacity is low to medium in the sandy overburden, and high in the underlying material. Productivity is low unless lime and fertilizers are applied according to soil tests (Table 30). Crop residues or other organic materials should be returned regularly.

### Martinton silt loam (189)

Martinton silt loam is a dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil formed in moderately fine water-deposited sediments. It developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on gently sloping areas (slopes of 1 to 2 percent). It is a minor type, occurring

#### Representative profile, Martinton silt loam



only in the northeastern and extreme western parts of the county in association with Milford silty clay loam to clay.

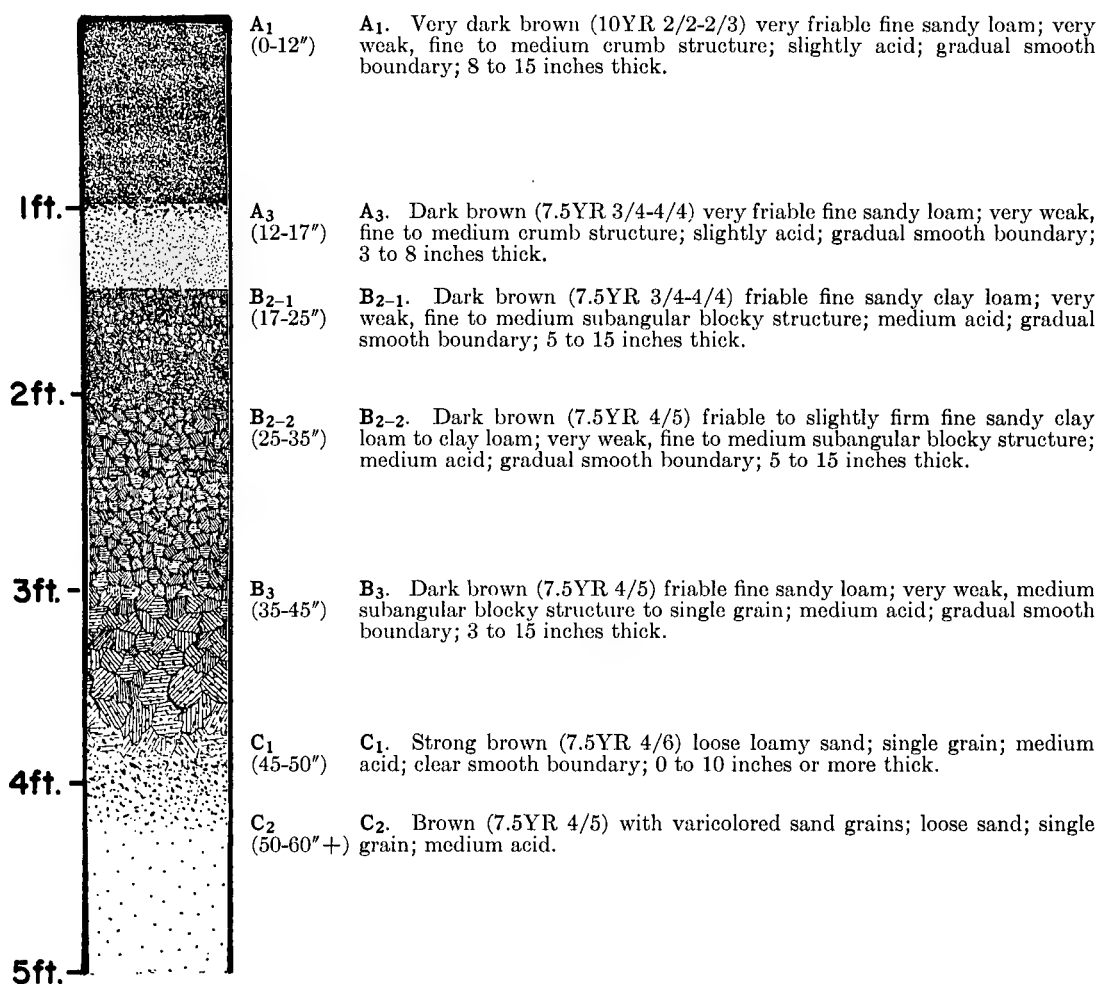
Martinton is high in organic matter, neutral to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high. Drainage may be needed in some of the areas, but moisture moves slowly in the subsoil, and tile function somewhat slowly. Productivity is high under good management (Table 30).

### Onarga fine sandy loam (190)

Onarga fine sandy loam is a dark, well-oxidized soil. It formed under tall-grass prairie in sandy, water-deposited materials, some of which may have been moved by the wind. It is found mostly on moderately rolling knolls and ridges (2 to 8 percent slope) in the southwestern part of the county and elsewhere along a few streams. It is classed as a Brunizem soil.

Onarga is medium to strongly acid, medium to low in organic matter, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. It is about medium

#### Representative profile, Onarga fine sandy loam

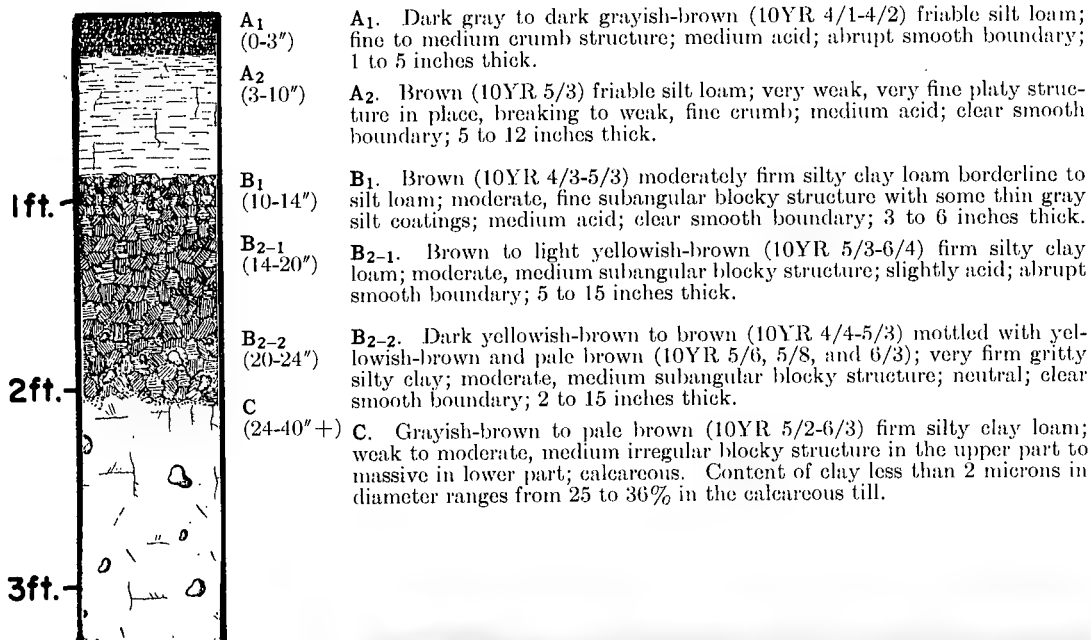


in water-holding capacity but tends to be drouthy during relatively long dry periods. Productivity is moderately high where the soil is properly managed (Table 30). Clean-cultivated crops should be strip-planted with sod crops to guard against wind erosion. Red, white, and jack pine should grow well on this soil.

### Morley silt loam (194)

Morley silt loam is a light-colored, moderately well- to well-oxidized soil formed in silty clay loam till with less than 2 feet of surficial drift (including loess). It developed under deciduous hardwood forest on moderately to strongly rolling topog-

#### *Representative profile, Morley silt loam*



The slopes in the immediate foreground and in the background are Morley silt loam, some of which has been eroded. The depression in center is a partially silted-in area of Peotone silty clay loam. (Fig. 15)





raphy (4 to 30 percent slopes). Scattered areas of Morley occur in various parts of the county, but most of it is in the northeastern portion in association with Blount and Beecher. It is classed as a Gray-Brown Podzolic soil.

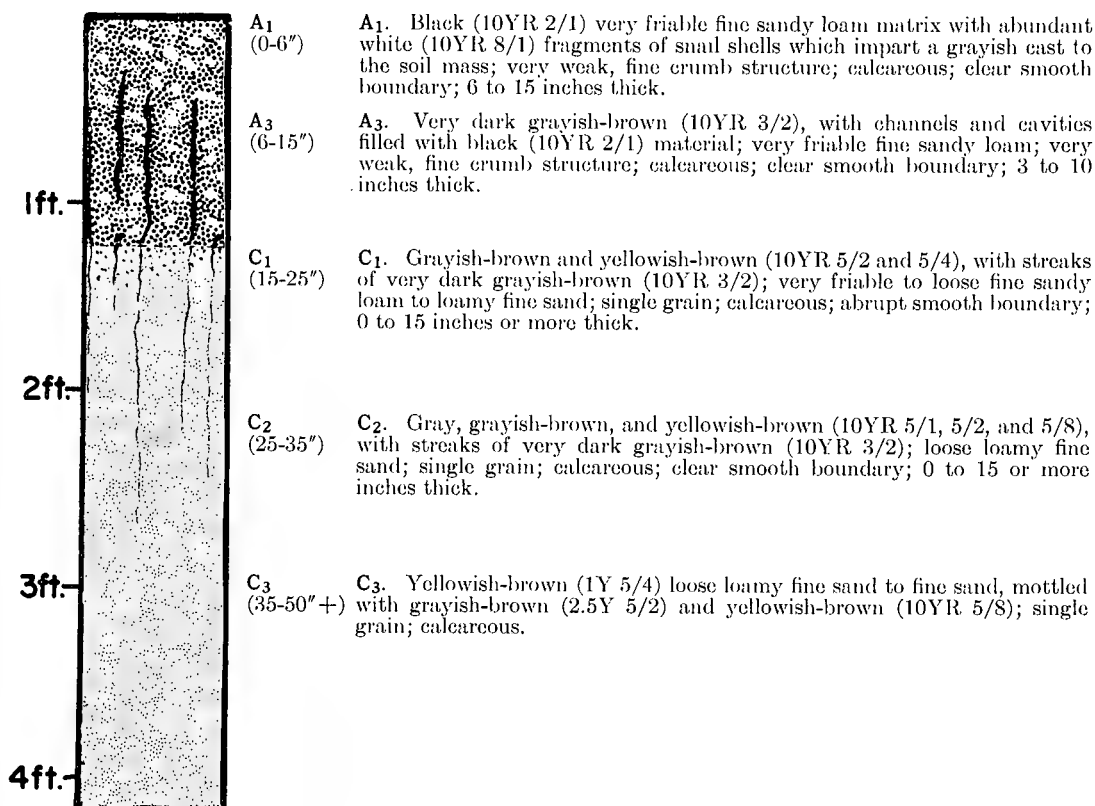
Morley is low in organic matter, about medium acid, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but permeability is slow. Erosion is a very serious problem where this soil is cultivated (Fig. 15). Productivity is medium under good management (Table 30), but slopes greater than 6 to 8 percent, especially where eroded, should be kept in sod crops as much as possible or planted to trees.

### Harpster fine sandy loam (196)

Harpster fine sandy loam is a moderately dark, poorly oxidized soil. It formed in fine sandy, water-deposited material under marsh vegetation that provided a suitable habitat for fresh-water snails, many of whose shells accumulated in the soil. It is found in shallow depressions in the southwestern part of the county in association with Maumee, Watseka, and other sandy soils. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil.

This soil is calcareous, about medium in organic matter, and low in available phosphorus and potassium. It is low to medium in water-holding capacity but the natural water table is often near the surface and the soil is usually too wet for good crop growth unless adequately drained. Productivity is low unless the soil is drained

#### *Representative profile, Harpster fine sandy loam*



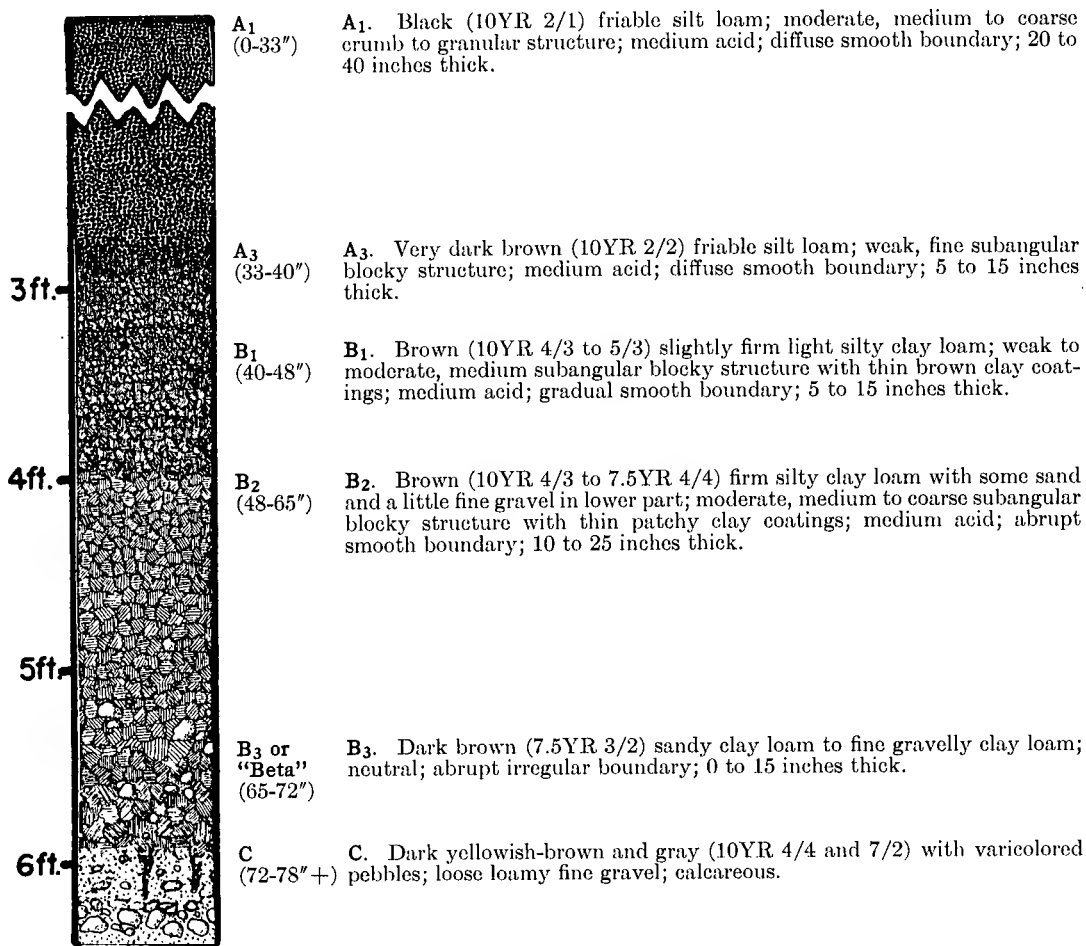
and properly fertilized, after which it is medium to moderately high (Table 30). Limestone should not be applied and rock phosphate is ineffective in this calcareous soil.

### Troxel silt loam (197)

Troxel silt loam is a dark, well- to moderately well-oxidized soil formed in 4 feet or more of silty material on coarse-textured drift. It developed under prairie vegetation in depressions. This type occurs primarily on outwash plains in the western and northwestern part of Will county in association with Warsaw and Lorenzo soils. It is classed as a Brunizem soil.

Troxel is high in organic matter, mostly medium acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. Water table is usually deep but in some areas may seasonally rise to within 3 feet of the surface. Drainage may be needed in some areas but not in others. Productivity is high when the soil is properly fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

#### Representative profile, Troxel silt loam

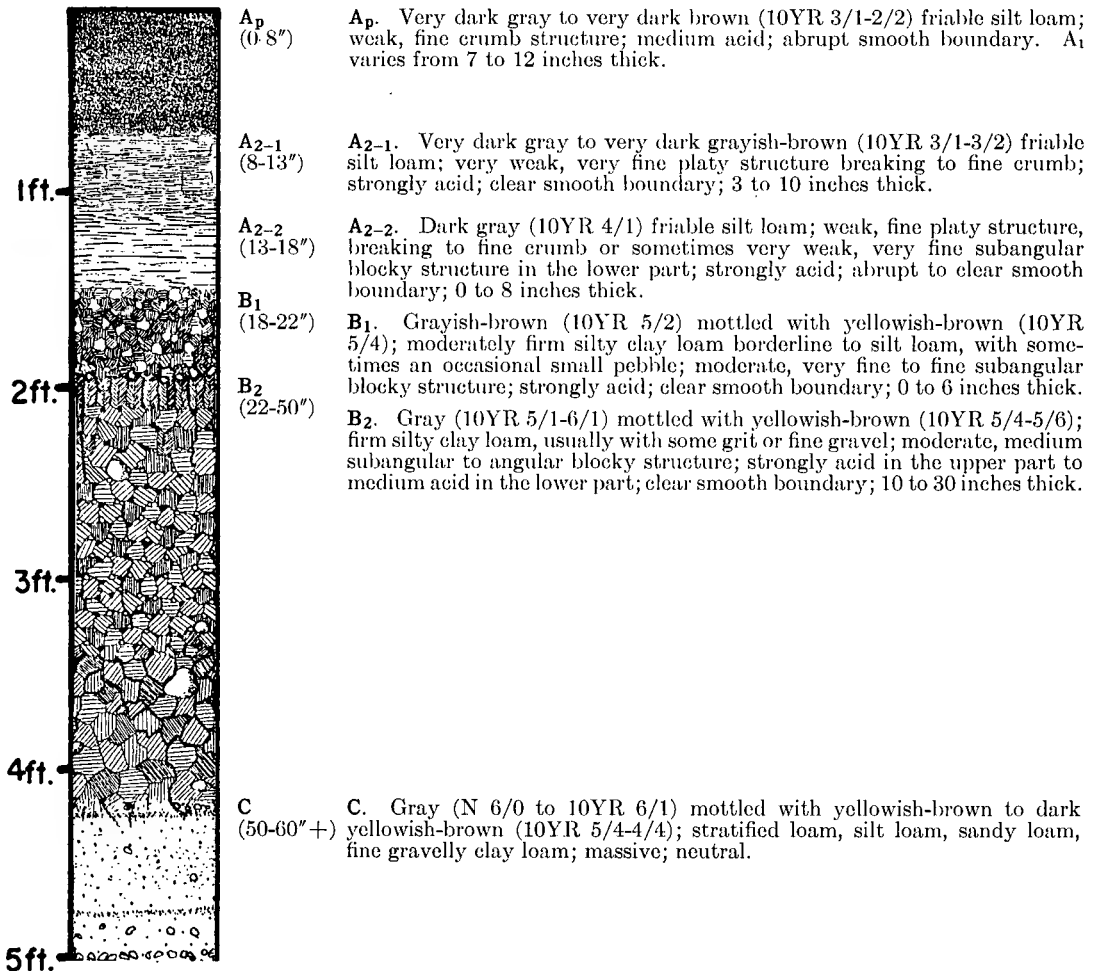


### Thorp silt loam (206)

Thorp silt loam is a moderately dark, poorly oxidized soil formed in silty-textured sediments (including some loess) on medium-textured drift. It developed under prairie vegetation in shallow depressions that received some run-off water from adjacent higher land. This extra water drained through the soil to underground outlets and thus hastened soil development. Thorp occurs as small scattered spots in various parts of the county, primarily in association with Proctor and Brenton. It is classed as a Planosol intergrade to Low Humic-Gley soil.

Thorp is moderately high in organic matter, medium to strongly acid, low in available phosphorus, and low in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is slow. Drainage is needed but tile function slowly. Surface ditches or furrows are usually more effective than tile. Productivity is medium to moderately high where the soil is adequately drained and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

#### Representative profile, Thorp silt loam

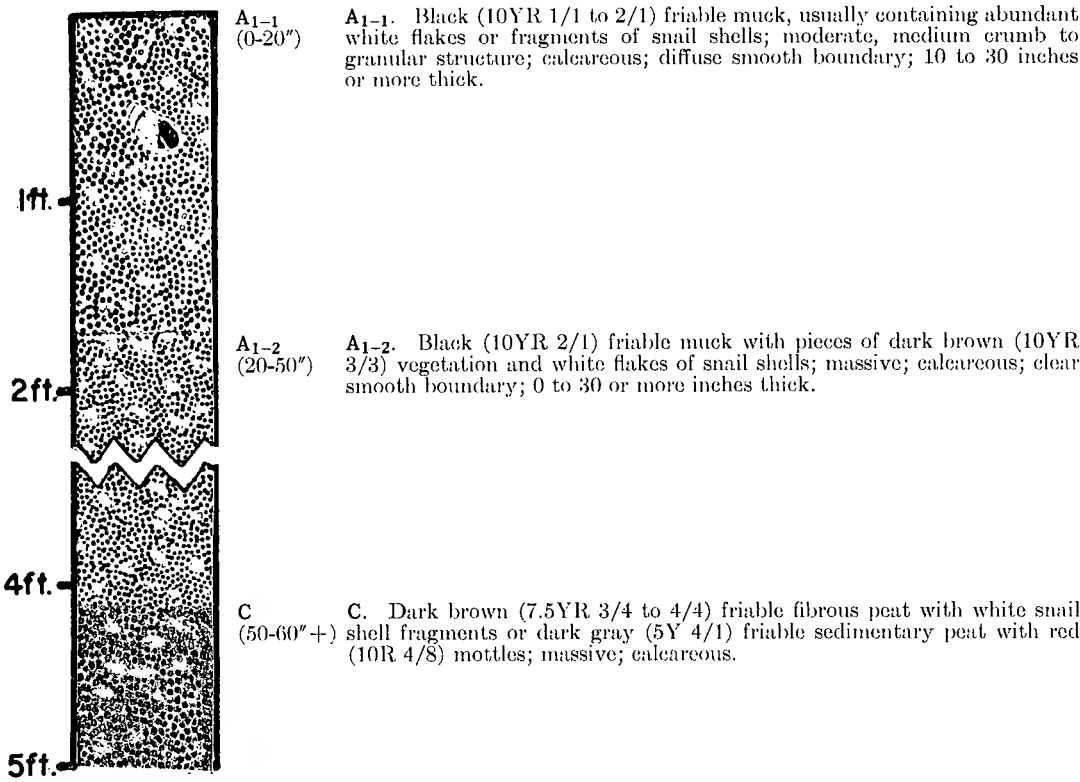


**Lena muck (210)**

Lena muck is a very dark, very poorly oxidized organic soil. It formed in undrained depressions through decomposition of fibrous or sedimentary peat. Most of the carbonates are due to accumulations of snail shells or shell fragments, but some are from decaying vegetation containing calcium carbonate within the plant cells. The important areas occur in the northern part of the county in Des Plaines river bottom and in a former channel of the Des Plaines river in association with Harpster, Drummer, and other soils. Lena is classed as a Bog soil.

This type is calcareous, very high in organic matter, and low in available phosphorus and available potassium. Permeability is moderate and water-holding capacity is high. Both drainage and heavy applications of phosphate and potash are needed for satisfactory production of grain and vegetable crops. Tile will get out of line and not function properly unless placed on a firm foundation. Open ditches or furrows may prove satisfactory. Productivity is high for corn (Table 30), and for certain vegetable crops when the soil is adequately drained, properly fertilized, and otherwise well managed.

*Representative profile, Lena muck*



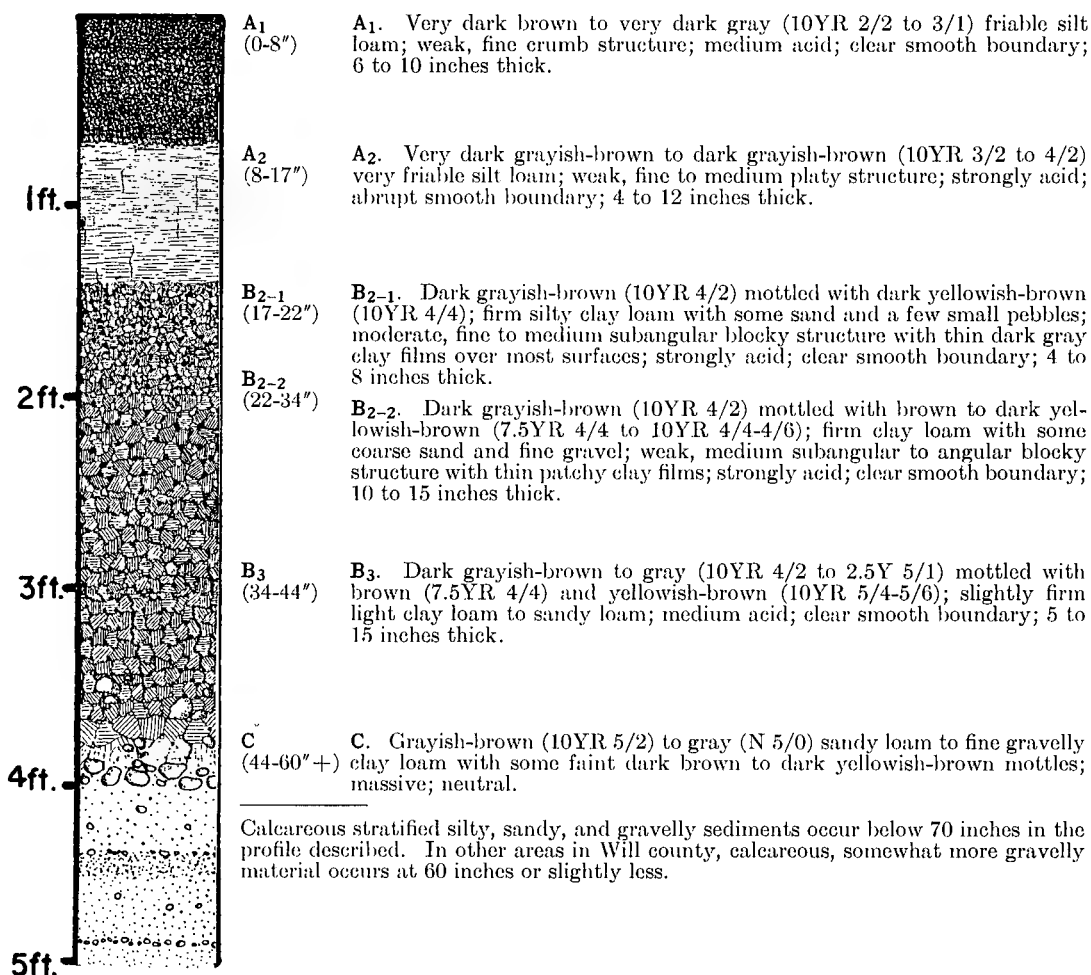
**Millbrook silt loam (219)**

Millbrook silt loam is a moderately dark, imperfectly oxidized soil formed in 1½ to 3 feet of silty material on stratified, medium-textured outwash. The solum is thicker than 3½ feet. This type developed under mixed prairie-forest vegetation or where

forest encroached on prairie. It occupies nearly level to very gently sloping topography (slopes 0 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent). It occurs on outwash plains and terraces along some streams primarily in association with Brenton, Drummer, and Camden. It is classed as an imperfectly drained Gray-Brown Podzolic intergrade to an imperfectly drained Brunizem soil.

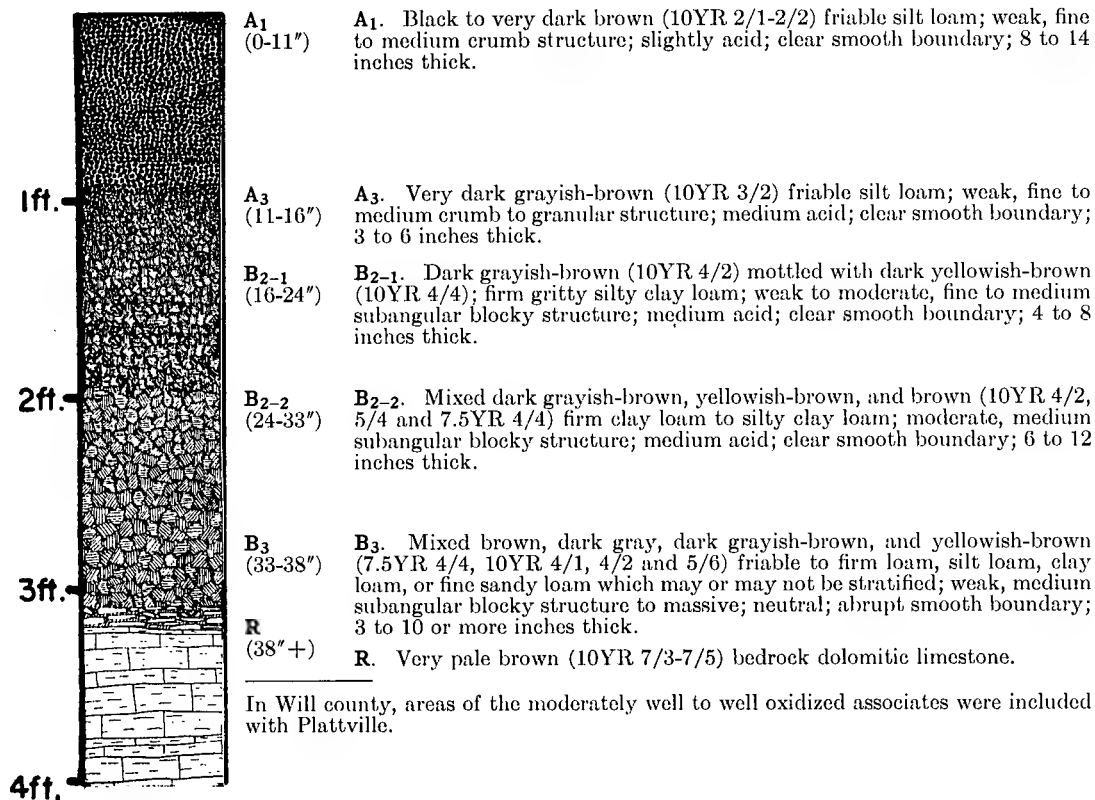
Millbrook is medium in organic matter, strongly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate. The natural water table seasonally rises to about the 2-foot depth and drainage is needed. Productivity is moderately high when the soil is well fertilized and otherwise properly managed (Table 30).

#### *Representative profile, Millbrook silt loam*



#### **Plattville silt loam (220)**

Plattville silt loam is a dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil formed in 25 to 48 inches of medium-textured drift, a portion of which may be loess, on level-bedded dolomitic limestone. It developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on nearly level

**Representative profile, Plattville silt loam**

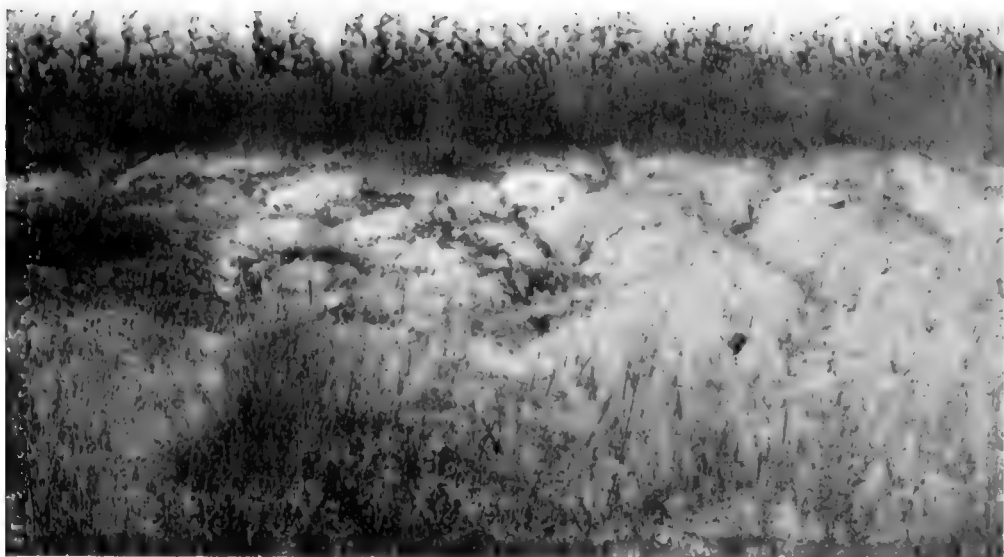
to very gently rolling topography (slopes less than about 3 percent). It occurs as scattered areas in the western part of the county in association with Channahon and Millsdale.

Plattville is high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high in the material above the bedrock. Drainage may be needed in some areas. Productivity is high under good management (Table 30), particularly where depth to bedrock is greater than 3 feet.

**Eylar silt loam (228)**

Eylar silt loam is a light-colored, imperfectly oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic soil formed in silty clay till with less than 2 feet of medium-textured surficial drift (including loess). It developed under deciduous hardwood forest on nearly level to moderately rolling topography (slopes of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 percent). Scattered areas of this type occur in the northeastern part of the county primarily in association with Frankfort, and Chatsworth. Some physical and chemical properties of an Eylar soil are given in Table 18.

Eylar is low in organic matter, medium acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but permeability of the underlying till is very slow and moisture movement is so slow that the soil tends to be drouthy. Some areas need drainage but tile do not function well. Ero-



Some slopes in the Eylar and Frankfort soil areas are so severely eroded that they have little or no productive value. Everybody farming these soils should aim to preserve some A and B horizon material. (Fig. 16)

sion is a problem on slopes greater than 2 or 3 percent (Fig. 16). Productivity is low even under good management (Table 30), and this soil should be kept primarily in legume-grass crops or in trees, particularly where slopes are greater than 3 or 4 percent.

#### *Representative profile, Eylar silt loam*

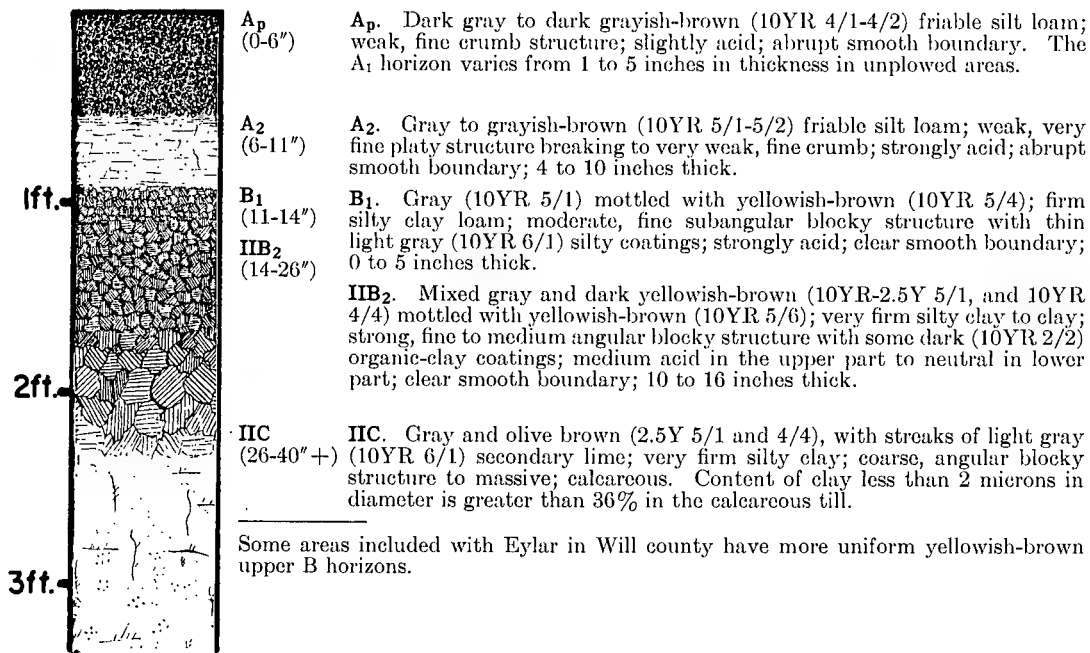


Table 18. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF EYLAR SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1-1</sub> . . . .	0-3	.4	12.0	67.6	20.4	14.3	7.4	.60	21.0	100+	7.3	3.96
A <sub>1-2</sub> . . . .	3-5	.5	13.1	67.0	19.9	9.8	5.5	.35	14.6	100+	7.3	2.34
A <sub>2</sub> . . . . .	5-9	1.7	13.0	66.7	20.3	5.1	3.9	.30	9.8	95	7.1	.88
B <sub>1</sub> . . . . .	9-14	1.2	9.6	55.8	34.6	3.7	4.6	.36	12.8	68	5.2	.52
B <sub>2</sub> . . . . .	14-21	.7	7.4	40.9	51.7	4.8	5.8	.40	18.4	52	4.5	.50
B <sub>3</sub> . . . . .	21-26	.8	8.8	42.1	49.1	7.0	9.4	.25	16.0	100+	5.8	.45
C . . . . .	26-45	4.9	16.7	41.7	41.6	.... <sup>c</sup>	...	...	....	....	7.8	.35

<sup>a</sup> Will County, T.35N, R.12E, Sec. 19, NE ¼, SE 40, SE 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.  
<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

Ashkum silty clay loam (232)

Ashkum silty clay loam is a very dark, poorly oxidized soil formed in less than 42 inches of medium- to moderately fine-textured drift on silty clay loam till. The upper material is mostly local slope-wash but includes some loess. Ashkum developed under wet prairie or marsh vegetation on nearly level areas or along upland drain- ageways. It occurs primarily in the central and eastern parts of the county in as- sociation with Elliott and Beecher. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil. Some physical and chemical properties of Ashkum are given in Table 19.

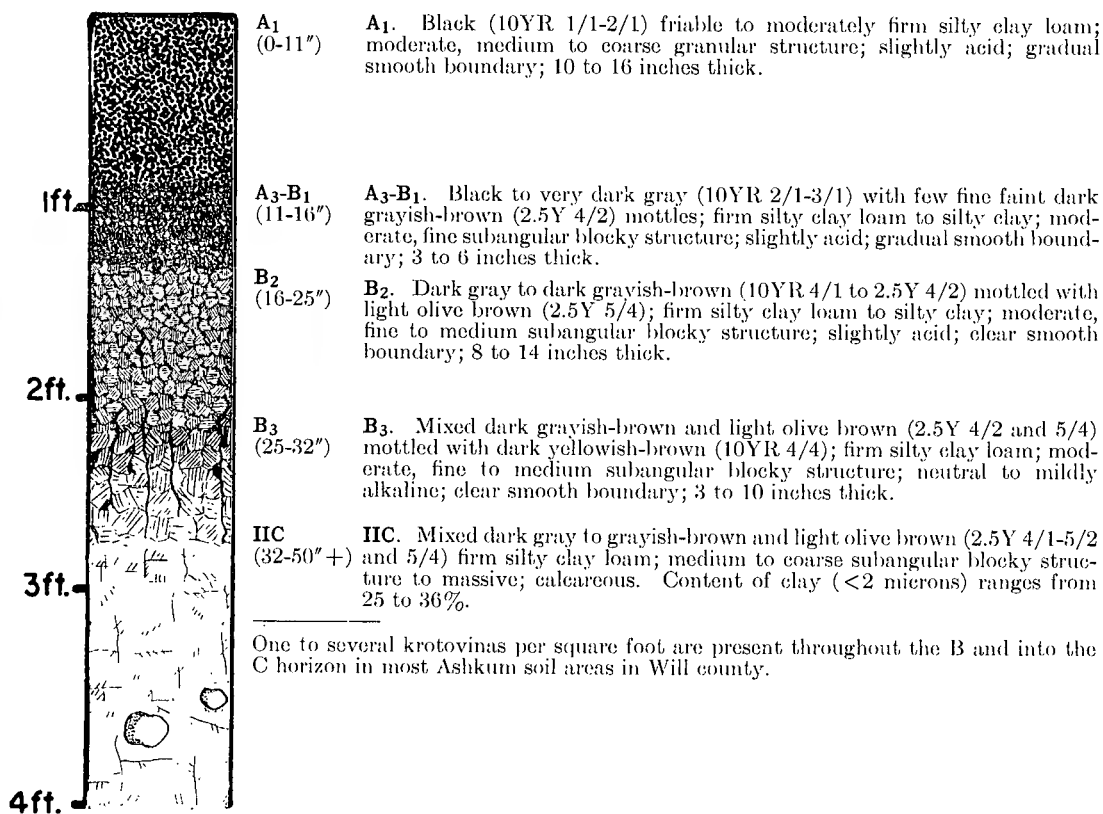
Ashkum is high in organic matter, neutral to very slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderate in the solum but moderately slow in the underlying till. Drainage is needed and surface ditches may prove more economical than tile. Tile function slowly but are generally effective, particularly if a deep-rooting legume

Table 19. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF ASHKUM SILTY CLAY LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Cr- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>p</sub> . . . . .	0-6	T <sup>c</sup>	7.7	52.7	39.6	28.7	10.1	.50	38.2	82	6.4	4.7
A <sub>1-1</sub> . . . . .	6-8	T	7.9	51.0	41.1	29.9	10.3	.50	37.5	83	6.5	4.1
A <sub>1-2</sub> . . . . .	8-11	T	9.0	48.9	42.1	25.0	9.8	.40	31.6	88	6.8	1.9
B <sub>1</sub> . . . . .	11-16	T	9.2	49.7	41.1	20.6	8.4	.40	26.4	89	7.1	1.0
B <sub>2-1</sub> . . . . .	16-21	T	7.3	52.9	39.8	17.8	7.8	.40	23.6	91	7.3	.6
B <sub>2-2</sub> . . . . .	21-26	T	6.5	53.8	39.7	18.4	8.6	.40	23.5	93	7.3	.5
B <sub>3</sub> . . . . .	26-32	T	14.5	48.5	37.0	14.2	6.4	.30	18.0	94	7.5	.6
HC . . . . .	32-50	T	15.2	48.7	36.1	.... <sup>d</sup>	....	....	....	..	7.9	.7

<sup>a</sup> Will County, T.34N, R.11E, Sec. 22, NW ¼, NE 40, NE 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.  
<sup>c</sup> T = Trace.  
<sup>d</sup> Not determined.



*Representative profile, Ashkum silty clay loam*

is grown every 4 or 5 years. Productivity is moderately high to high where the soil is adequately drained and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

**Bryce clay loam to clay (235)<sup>1</sup>**

This very dark, poorly oxidized soil was formed in 1 to 3 feet of water-deposited material on calcareous silty clay till or lake-bed sediment. The water-deposited material came mostly from adjacent slopes. Bryce developed under marsh or sloughgrass vegetation on broad, nearly level areas or in shallow depressions where the natural water table stood at or near the surface until relatively recent time. This type occurs primarily in the northeastern part of Will county in association with Frankfort and Mokena. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil. Some physical and chemical properties of a Bryce soil are given in Table 20.

Bryce is high in organic matter, slightly acid to neutral, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but moisture movement through the soil is slow to very slow, particularly in the calcareous till. Drainage is needed before grain crops can be grown satisfactorily. Tile draw very slowly and should be supplemented or replaced with open ditches. Productivity is moderately high where the soil is adequately drained and well managed (Table 30).

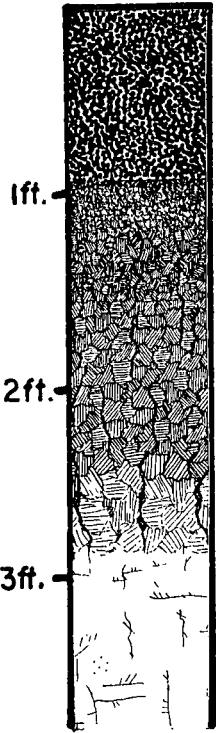
<sup>1</sup> After the Will county soil map was printed, the name Bryce clay loam to clay was changed to Bryce silty clay loam to silty clay.

Table 20. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES  
OF BRYCE CLAY LOAM TO CLAY<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base sat- uration	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1-1</sub> ....	0-6	.... <sup>c</sup>	10.9	51.2	37.9	20.4	10.4	.55	32.8	96	6.3	4.3
A <sub>1-2</sub> ....	6-12	....	7.8	49.0	43.2	20.7	11.0	.38	31.1	100+	6.5	2.7
B <sub>1-1</sub> ....	12-15	....	7.6	46.6	45.8	18.6	11.7	.36	27.7	100+	6.8	1.7
B <sub>2-1</sub> ....	15-21	....	6.2	49.5	44.3	17.3	11.4	.28	24.0	100+	7.3	.9
B <sub>2-2</sub> ....	21-24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
B <sub>2-3</sub> ....	24-30	....	5.1	48.3	46.6	17.1	10.9	.26	22.8	100+	7.5	.5
B <sub>3-1</sub> ....	30-34	....	4.8	52.2	43.0	16.7	10.1	.26	21.3	100+	7.5	.4
IIC	34-58	....	7.9	48.8	43.3	....	....	....	....	....	7.9	.4

<sup>a</sup> Iroquois County, T. 24N, R. 13W, Sec. 19, SW ¼, SW 40, SW 10 acres.  
<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.  
<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

Representative profile, Bryce clay loam to clay

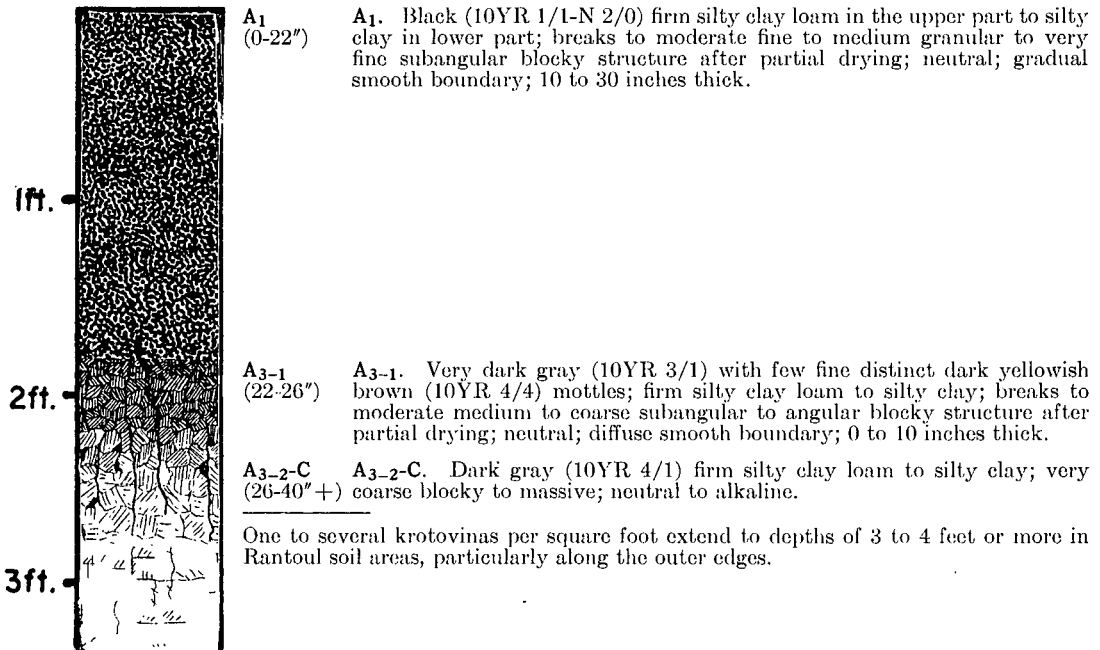


- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-11") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Black (10YR 1/1-2/1) friable to slightly firm silty clay loam to silty clay; moderate, fine granular to very fine subangular blocky structure; slightly acid; gradual smooth boundary; 10 to 16 inches thick.
- A<sub>3-B1</sub>** (11-14") **A<sub>3-B1</sub>.** Black (10YR 2/1) to very dark gray (2.5Y 3/0) with few fine faint brown (10YR 5/3) to light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) mottles; firm silty clay; moderate, very fine to fine subangular blocky structure; neutral; gradual smooth boundary; 3 to 6 inches thick.
- B<sub>2-1</sub>** (14-18") **B<sub>2-1</sub>.** Very dark gray (2.5Y 3/0-3/1) with few fine faint olive brown to light olive brown (2.5Y 4/4-5/3) mottles; firm silty clay; moderate, fine subangular to angular blocky structure; neutral; gradual smooth boundary; 3 to 6 inches thick.
- B<sub>2-2</sub>** (18-28") **B<sub>2-2</sub>.** Mixed dark gray and light olive brown (2.5Y 4/1 and 5/4) with few fine faint dark gray (10YR 4/1) mottles; firm silty clay; moderate, fine subangular to angular blocky structure; neutral; gradual smooth boundary; 6 to 12 inches thick.
- B<sub>3</sub>** (28-32") **B<sub>3</sub>.** Olive gray (5Y 5/2) mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4); firm silty clay loam to silty clay; moderate, medium to coarse subangular to angular blocky structure to massive; weakly calcareous; gradual smooth boundary; 3 to 6 inches thick.
- IIC** (32-45" +) **IIC.** Gray (5Y 5/1) mottled with dark yellowish-brown to yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4-5/4); very firm silty clay; massive; calcareous.

One to several krotovinas per square foot extend through the B horizon and sometimes a few inches into the C in most areas of this soil.

Rantoul silty clay (238)

Rantoul silty clay is a very dark, very poorly oxidized soil formed in closed depressions from fine-textured sediments washed from adjacent slopes. It developed under marsh or sloughgrass vegetation, with a water table at or slightly above the surface

**Representative profile, Rantoul silty clay**

much of the time. Rantoul occurs in small scattered areas primarily in the north-eastern part of the county in association with Bryce and Frankfort soils. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil.

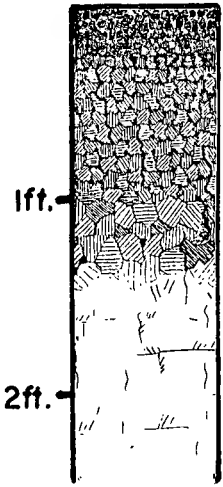
Rantoul is high in organic matter, neutral, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high, but moisture movement through the soil is slow to very slow and the areas are usually ponded unless drained by open ditches or open tile inlets. The soil is difficult to drain because of its topographic position. Without adequate drainage, grain and forage crop yields are seldom satisfactory. With adequate drainage and other good management practices, however, productivity is moderate to moderately high (Table 30).

**Chatsworth silty clay to clay (241)**

Chatsworth silty clay to clay is a light-colored, imperfectly to moderately well-oxidized soil formed in silty clay till with little or no medium-textured surficial material. It developed under deciduous hardwood forest on strongly rolling topography (slopes greater than 10 to 15 percent). Chatsworth is a very minor type, occurring as small scattered areas in the northeastern part of the county, primarily in association with Eylar, Frankfort, and Morley. It is classed as a Regosol inter-grade to Gray-Brown Podzolic soil.

Chatsworth is low in organic matter, slightly acid to neutral, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but permeability is very slow. Erosion is serious where the native forest cover has been removed. This soil should not be cultivated. It should best remain in trees. On areas that have already been cleared and have not yet been severely eroded, grasses and legumes may be grown with fair success. No productive use is known for areas that have been eroded into the underlying calcareous till (Fig. 16).

*Representative profile, Chatsworth silty clay to clay*



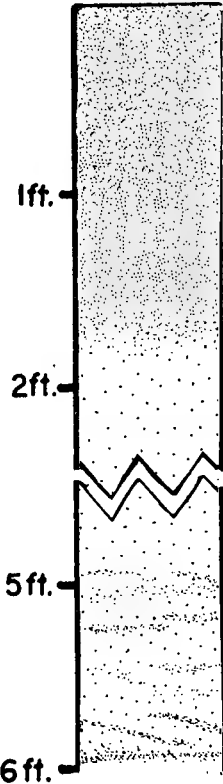
- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-4") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) friable to firm silty clay borderline to silty clay loam; moderate, medium granular structure; neutral; abrupt smooth boundary; 1 to 5 inches thick.
- B<sub>2</sub>** (4-16") **B<sub>2</sub>.** Brown (10YR 5/3) very firm silty clay to clay; strong, medium sub-angular to angular blocky structure; neutral; clear smooth boundary; 4 to 14 inches thick.
- C** (16-30"+) **C.** Brown (10YR 5/3) in upper few inches to grayish-brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) in lower part; very firm silty clay; strong, medium angular blocky structure in upper part; grading to massive in lower part; calcareous.

In uncleared, uneroded areas the A<sub>1</sub> is usually a silt loam and a silt loam A<sub>2</sub> is often present. Both were formed from remnants of a loess cover. Also many areas mapped Chatsworth soil in Will county are severely eroded and much or all of the A and B horizons as described here are absent.

**Oquawka sand (270)**

This moderately dark, well-oxidized soil developed under mixed prairie and forest vegetation or encroachment of forest on prairie. Parent materials were sands and fine sands originally deposited by Kankakee torrent waters and later reworked

*Representative profile, Oquawka sand*



- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-10") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Very dark brown (7.5YR 2/3) loose sand to fine sand; very weak, fine crumb structure to single grain; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary; 5 to 12 inches thick.
- A<sub>2</sub>** (10-20") **A<sub>2</sub>.** Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) loose sand to fine sand; single grain; strongly acid; gradual smooth boundary; 5 to 30 inches thick.
- A<sub>3</sub>** (20-60") **A<sub>3</sub>.** Yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) loose sand to fine sand; single grain; strongly acid in both upper and lower parts; 20 to 50 inches or more thick.
- A<sub>3-B</sub>** (60-72"+) **A<sub>3-B</sub>.** Yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) loose fine sand interlayered with brown (7.5YR 4/4) loamy fine sand to fine sandy loam; medium to slightly acid becoming neutral to calcareous at lower depths.

Many areas mapped Oquawka sand in Will county are more nearly fine sand to loamy fine sand in texture. Also a few areas have thin brown clay-iron banding at depths of 50 to 60 inches. They are somewhat less drouthy than typical Oquawka.

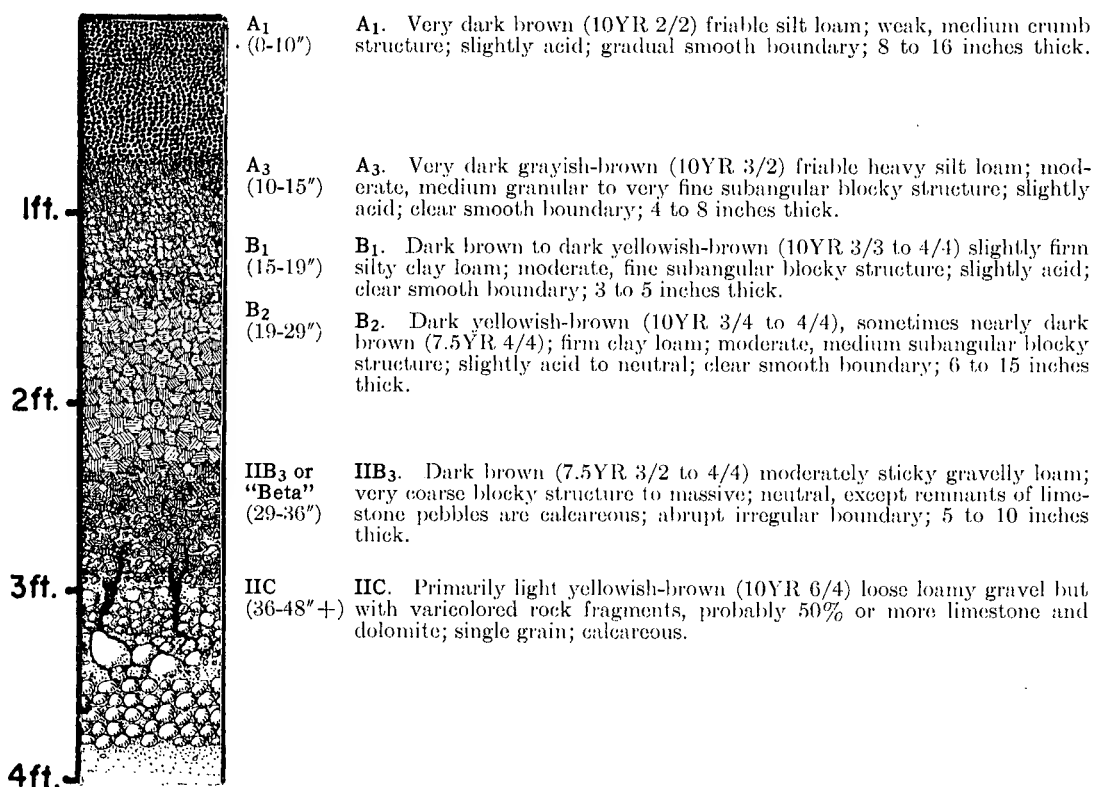
by wind. Oquawka occupies gently to strongly rolling knolls and ridges (1 to 15 percent slopes) primarily in the southwestern part of the county. Its A<sub>1</sub> horizon is thicker than the A<sub>1</sub> of Plainfield (which is less than 5 inches) but not as thick as the A<sub>1</sub> of Hager (which is greater than 12 inches). Oquawka is classed as an intergrade between Gray-Brown Podzolic and Brunizem soils.

Oquawka is strongly acid and low in organic matter, available phosphorus, and available potassium. Water-holding capacity is low and the soil is drouthy. Productivity is low to moderate for most of the important corn belt crops (Table 30). Early-maturing small grains and drouth-resistant crops produce better average yields than corn or soybeans. Clean-cultivated crops, if grown, should be strip-planted with sod crops to guard against wind erosion. Adapted trees such as red, white, and jack pine have grown satisfactorily on this soil.

### Warsaw silt loam (290)

Warsaw silt loam is a dark, well-oxidized soil formed in 2 to 3½ feet of loam to silt loam material on calcareous loamy gravel drift. It developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on nearly level to moderately rolling topography (slopes of 6 percent or less). Warsaw occurs in the western and northwestern parts of the county on broad outwash plains and stream terraces in association with Lorenzo, Will, and Troxel soils. It is classed as a Brunizem soil. Some physical and chemical properties of a Warsaw soil are given in Table 21, page 65.

#### Representative profile, Warsaw silt loam



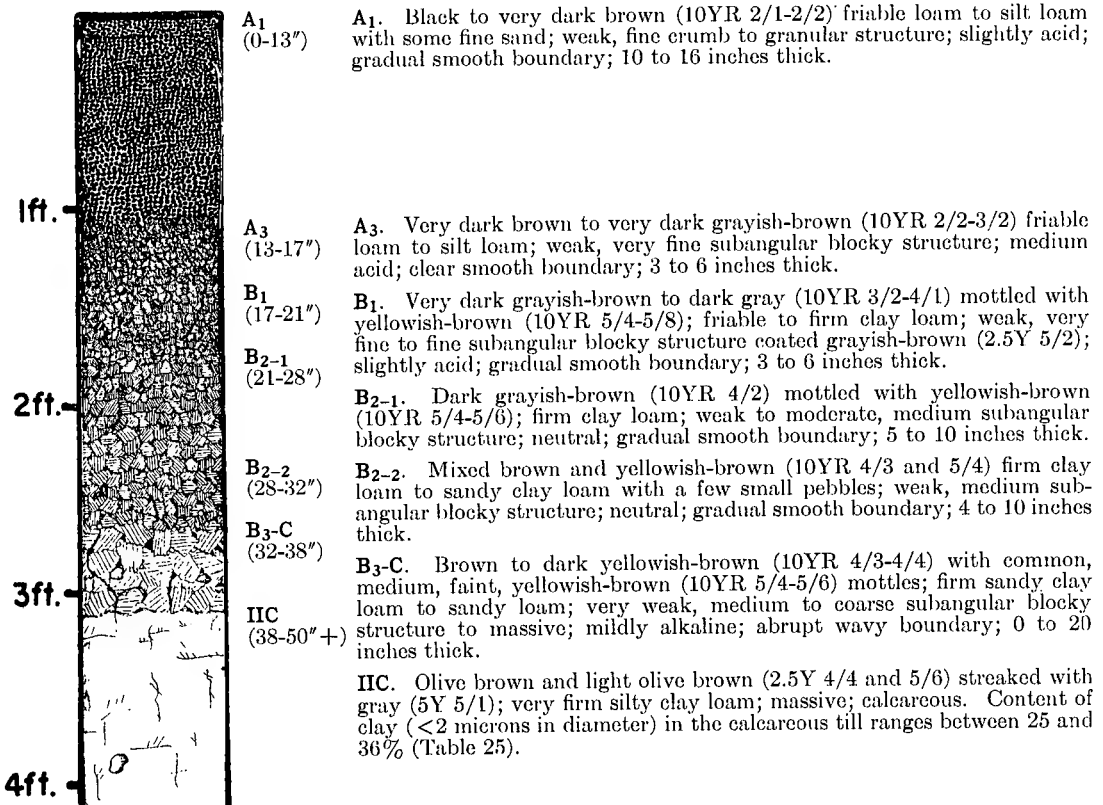
Warsaw is high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high in the medium-textured material but very low in the underlying loamy gravel, and the soil is somewhat drouthy. Permeability is moderate in the solum but very rapid in the loamy gravel. The water table is deep and drainage is not needed. Productivity is moderately high in seasons of adequate rainfall if the soil is well managed (Table 30).

A complex of Warsaw (290) with Lorenzo (318) is shown on the soil map in a number of areas in the western and northwestern parts of the county. In these areas, depth to the underlying loose calcareous loamy gravel varies within short distances from slightly more than 2 feet to slightly less than 2 feet. Soil features are similar to those of Warsaw and management practices should be similar. The areas will tend to be somewhat more drouthy than Warsaw.

### Andres silt loam (293)

This dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil was formed in 2 to 4 feet of loam or silt loam drift (of which a few inches may be loess) on calcareous silty clay loam till. It developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on gentle (1 to 3 percent) slopes. Scattered areas of this type occur in various parts of the county, but the largest acreage concentration lies just south of Joliet.

#### Representative profile, Andres silt loam



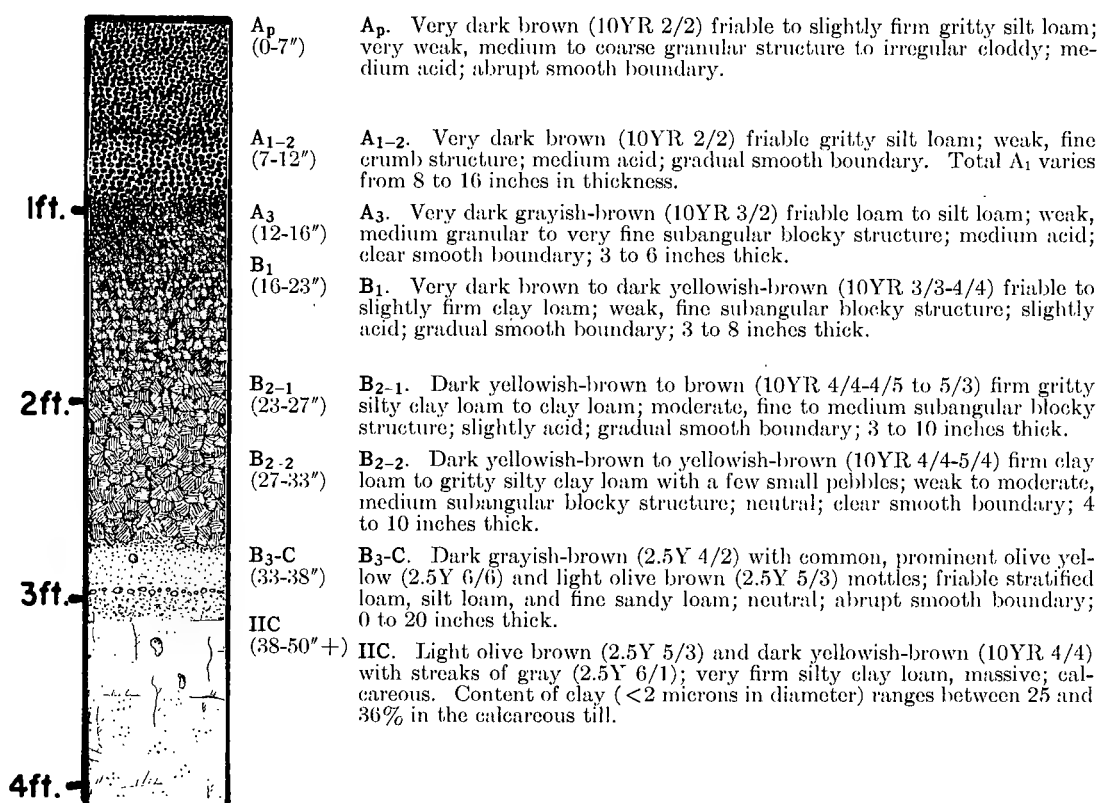
Andres is high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but moisture movement within the silty clay loam till is somewhat slow. Drainage is needed for maximum crop production. Productivity is moderately high to high where the soil is adequately drained, well managed, and properly fertilized (Table 30).

### Symerton silt loam (294)

This is a dark, moderately well- to well-oxidized soil formed in 2 to 4 feet of loam or silt loam drift, with possibly a few inches of loess, on calcareous silty clay loam till. It developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on moderately rolling topography (3 to 10 percent slopes). It occurs as scattered areas in association with Andres, Elliott, and Ashkum, mostly west and northwest of Joliet. It is classed as a Brunizem soil.

Symerton is high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but movement of moisture in the underlying silty clay loam till is slow. For the most part, drainage is not needed for maximum crop production. Productivity is moderately high where the soil is well managed and properly fertilized (Table 30).

#### Representative profile, Symerton silt loam

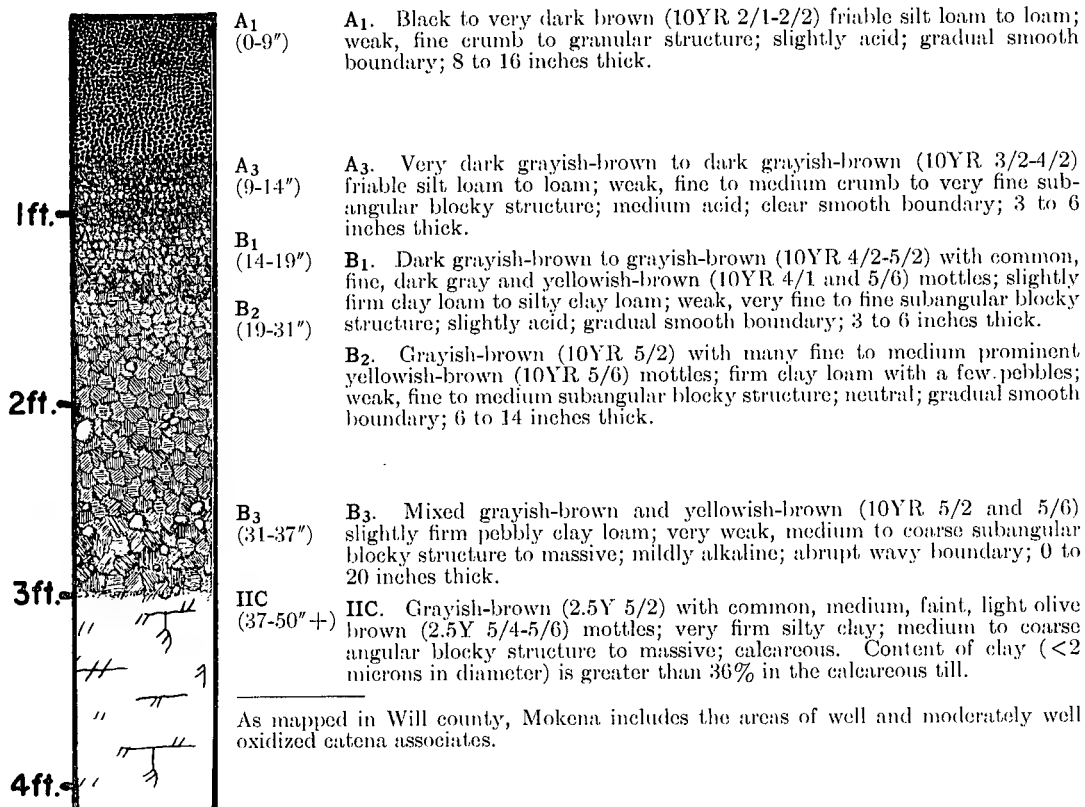


### Mokena silt loam (295)

Mokena silt loam is a dark, imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil, formed in 2 to 4 feet of loam to silt loam drift on calcareous silty clay to clay till. It developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on gently rolling topography (1 to 5 percent slopes). It occurs as small scattered areas in association with Frankfort and Bryce soils, primarily in the northeastern part of the county.

Mokena is high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but moisture moves very slowly in the silty clay or clay till. Drainage is needed for maximum production of grain crops. Because of the slow permeability of the underlying till, adequate drainage with tile may not be possible in every area. Open ditches may prove more satisfactory. Productivity is moderately high where the soil is uneroded and is adequately drained, well managed, and properly fertilized (Table 30). Where erosion has removed much or all of the friable overburden it is difficult to obtain satisfactory stands of grain crops, legumes, grass, or even trees.

#### Representative profile, Mokena silt loam



### Beecher silt loam (298)

Beecher silt loam is a moderately dark, imperfectly oxidized soil formed in less than 20 to 24 inches of loess or medium-textured drift on silty clay loam till. Native vegetation was mixed prairie-forest or deciduous hardwood forest that recently en-



Table 21. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF WARSAW SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satu- ration	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>1</sub> .....	0-10	.2	8.0	65.5	26.5	16.8	7.6	.24	23.9	100+	7.6	2.55
A <sub>3</sub> -B <sub>1</sub> ...	10-13	.3	4.6	60.5	34.9	14.0	9.8	.27	25.0	97	7.3	1.34
B <sub>2-1</sub> ....	13-19	.2	4.1	60.4	35.5	11.4	7.7	.30	23.8	82	5.6	.91
B <sub>2-2</sub> ....	19-25	.4	12.4	59.9	27.7	8.0	6.6	.22	20.4	77	5.5	.51
II B <sub>3</sub> ....	25-29	4.2	40.3	39.1	20.6	7.0	4.9	.18	14.4	85	5.8	.54
II C....	29-50	81.8	86.5	11.8	1.7	.... <sup>c</sup>	...	...	....	....	8.0	.22

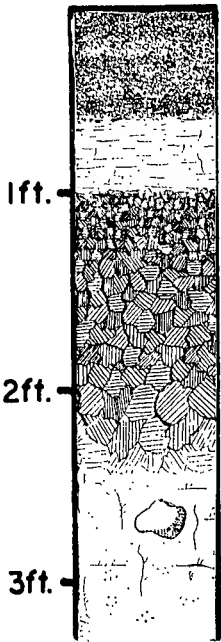
<sup>a</sup> McHenry County, T.44N, R.8E, Sec. 25, SW ¼, SW 40, SW 10 acres.<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.<sup>c</sup> Not determined.Table 22. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF BEECHER SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation exchange capacity	Base saturation	pH	Organic carbon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	
A <sub>p</sub> .....	0-7	0.4	14.3	58.3	27.4	8.8	5.1	.85	17.2	87	5.4	3.46
A <sub>2</sub> .....	7-11	3.0	14.1	55.5	30.4	6.7	2.5	.60	14.4	69	4.9	1.53
B <sub>1</sub> .....	11-14	5.2	11.9	46.0	42.1	8.1	4.6	.54	18.4	73	4.7	1.10
B <sub>2-1</sub> .....	14-18	1.0	8.4	36.8	54.8	12.0	7.5	.52	23.4	86	5.0	.93
B <sub>2-2</sub> .....	18-22	2.8	8.9	39.3	51.8	12.8	7.8	.38	18.0	100+	6.0	.75
C.....	34-40	2.9	13.2	52.6	34.2	.... <sup>c</sup>	...	...	....	...	7.8	.34

<sup>a</sup> Will County, T.34N, R.14E, Sec. 24, SW ¼, SE 40, NW 10 acres.<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

croached on prairie. Beecher occurs on gently to moderately rolling areas (1 to 12 percent slopes) in association with Blount, Elliott, and Ashkum soils, primarily in the eastern part of the county but also in a few other scattered areas. It is classed as an imperfectly oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic intergrading to an imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil. Some physical and chemical properties of a Beecher soil are given in Table 22.

Beecher is medium in organic matter, medium to strongly acid, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but moisture moves somewhat slowly in the calcareous till. Drainage is needed in the less sloping areas but tile tend to function slowly. Productivity is medium where the soil is well managed and properly fertilized (Table 30). Severely eroded slopes tend to be unproductive and good stands of grain, hay, or tree crops will be difficult to establish.

**Representative profile, Beecher silt loam**

**A<sub>1</sub>**  
(0-7")

**A<sub>1</sub>.** Very dark gray to very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/1-3/2) friable silt loam; weak, fine to medium crumb structure; medium acid; clear smooth boundary; 5 to 10 inches thick.

**A<sub>2</sub>**  
(7-12")

**A<sub>2</sub>.** Dark gray to grayish-brown (10YR 4/1-5/2) friable silt loam; weak, fine platy structure in place breaking to weak, fine crumb; strongly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; 3 to 8 inches thick.

**B<sub>1</sub>**  
(12-16")

**B<sub>1</sub>.** Dark gray to dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/1-4/2) with few, fine, faint, brown to yellowish-brown (10YR 5/3-5/4) mottles; firm silty clay loam; moderate, fine subangular blocky structure with some thin gray (10YR 5/2) silty coatings; strongly acid; clear smooth boundary; 0 to 6 inches thick.

**B<sub>2</sub>**  
(16-27")

**B<sub>2</sub>.** Mixed grayish-brown, light olive brown, light brownish-gray, and brownish-yellow (2.5Y 5/2, 5/4, 10YR 6/2 and 6/6) firm to very firm silty clay; strong, medium to coarse angular blocky to weak prismatic structure with dark clay films; medium acid; clear smooth boundary; 5 to 15 inches thick.

**C**  
(27-40" +)

**C.** Grayish-brown to brown (10YR 5/2-5/3) mottled with light olive brown to light yellowish-brown (2.5Y 5/4-6/4); firm silty clay loam; weak, medium subangular blocky structure to massive; calcareous.

In Will county, Beecher includes some areas of the moderately well-oxidized catena associate.

**Ritchey silt loam (311)**

Ritchey silt loam is a light-colored, moderately well- to well-oxidized soil formed in 10 to 25 inches of medium-textured drift on level-bedded dolomitic limestone. A few inches of limestone residuum may be present in some areas but is mostly absent in Will county. The soil developed under deciduous hardwood forest on gently rolling to moderately rolling areas (1 to 10 percent slopes). It occurs primarily in

**Representative profile, Ritchey silt loam**

**A<sub>1</sub>**  
(0-2")

**A<sub>1</sub>.** Very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) friable silt loam; weak, fine crumb structure; medium acid; abrupt smooth boundary; 1 to 5 inches thick.

**A<sub>2</sub>**  
(2-12")

**A<sub>2</sub>.** Brown (7.5YR 4/4) friable silt loam; very weak, very fine platy structure, breaking to very weak, fine crumb; medium acid; clear smooth boundary; 6 to 12 inches thick.

**B<sub>2</sub>**  
(12-21")

**B<sub>2</sub>.** Brown to strong brown (7.5YR 4/4-4/6) moderately firm clay loam to silty clay loam; weak, medium subangular blocky structure to massive; slightly acid to neutral; abrupt smooth boundary; 8 to 16 inches thick.

**R**  
(21" +)

**R.** Very pale brown (10YR 7/3) bedrock dolomite.

the southern part of the county in the Kankakee torrent valley but a few areas occur in the Des Plaines river valley. It is classed as a Gray-Brown Podzolic soil.

Ritchey is low in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high in the material above the bedrock, but the total amount of moisture available to plants is low and the soil is drouthy. Drainage is not needed but erosion is a serious problem on the steeper slopes. Productivity is medium to low even under good management (Table 30), particularly where bedrock is less than 15 to 18 inches deep.

In Will county a few areas included with Ritchey have slightly darker and thicker A<sub>1</sub> horizons than described. Also included are some areas with sandy loam surfaces and sandy clay subsoils, most of which occur near Kankakee river in the southern part of the county. In a few places bedrock is 30 inches deep.

### Rodman loam (313)



Rodman loam is a light- to moderately dark-colored, well-oxidized soil. It formed from a thin layer (less than 10 inches) of medium-textured sediments on calcareous loamy gravel to gravel material (Fig. 17). Native vegetation was forest, prairie, or both. This type occupies nearly level areas for the most part, and occurs primarily along Des Plaines river in association with Lorenzo silt loam and Rodman gravelly loam. It is classed as a Regosol but may intergrade to Brown Forest soils.

Rodman is calcareous throughout and is low in available phosphorus and available potassium. Very rapid permeability and very low water-holding capacity make the soil drouthy. Productivity is low (Table 30). A representative profile is described on page 68.

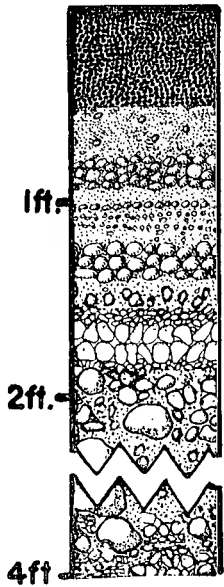
A section of Rodman loam about 5 feet deep. A few plant roots penetrate into the loose loamy gravel but most are concentrated in the dark loamy surface. (Fig. 17)

### Joliet silt loam to silty clay loam (314)

Joliet silt loam to silty clay loam is a very dark, poorly oxidized soil formed in 10 to 25 inches of medium-textured drift on dolomitic limestone. It formed under marsh or sloughgrass vegetation on nearly level areas (slopes less than 1 percent) or in shallow depressions. It occurs in association with Romeo, Channahon, and other soils, primarily along Des Plaines river. The largest areas are found between Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers in the west-central part of the county. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil.

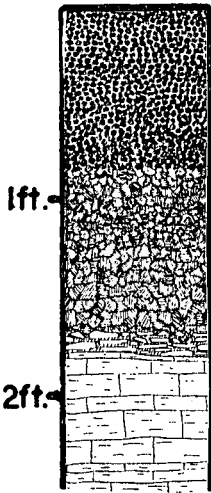
Joliet soils are high in organic matter, neutral to weakly calcareous, and low in available phosphorus and available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high in the material above the bedrock but because this material is relatively thin the total water available for plant growth may be low. Drainage is needed for general farm

*Representative profile, Rodman loam*



- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-6") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) friable loam; weak, medium crumb to granular structure; calcareous; clear smooth boundary; 2 to 10 inches thick.
- A<sub>3</sub>** (6-8") **A<sub>3</sub>.** Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3 to 4/3) friable gravelly loam; moderate, medium granular structure between gravels; calcareous; abrupt smooth boundary; 0 to 8 inches thick.
- C** (8-48"+) **C.** Varicolored gravels mostly 1/2 to 6 inches in diameter which are usually more than 60 percent limestone and dolomite; some sand and finer material; calcareous.

*Representative profile, Joliet silt loam to silty clay loam*



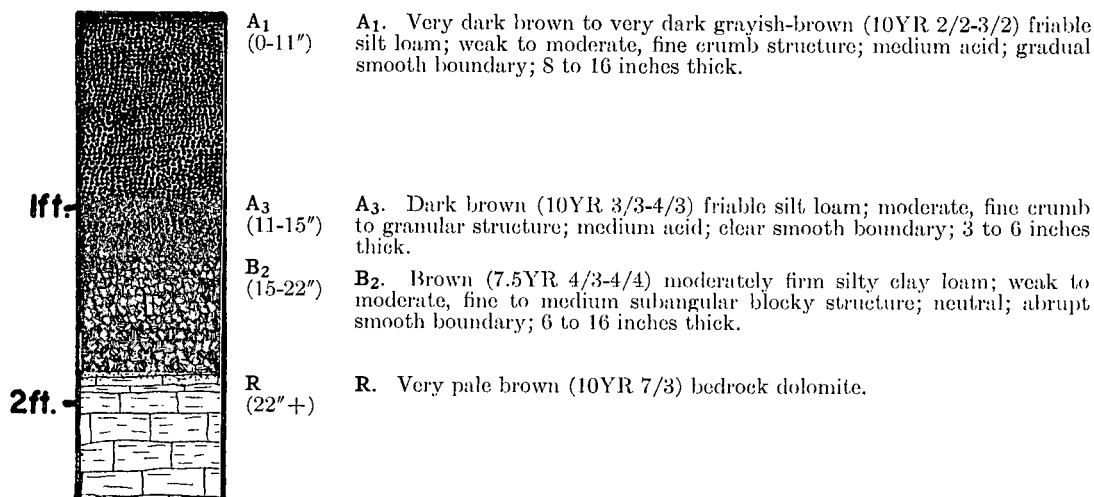
- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-10") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Black (10YR 1/1-2/1) friable silt loam to silty clay loam; moderate, fine crumb to granular structure; neutral to calcareous with occasional white fragments of snail shells; gradual smooth boundary; 8 to 16 inches thick.
- A<sub>3</sub>** (10-14") **A<sub>3</sub>.** Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moderately firm silty clay loam; weak to moderate, fine subangular blocky structure; neutral to calcareous; gradual smooth boundary; 0 to 6 inches thick.
- B<sub>2</sub>** (14-20") **B<sub>2</sub>.** Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) to brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6); firm silty clay loam; weak to moderate, medium subangular blocky structure to massive; neutral to calcareous; abrupt smooth boundary; 5 to 15 inches thick.
- R** (20"+) **R.** Light gray to very pale brown (10YR 7/2-7/3) bedrock dolomitic limestone.

The snail shell fragments are not common to the A<sub>1</sub> of this soil.

crops, but successful tiling is difficult. Too much water may be removed, causing drouthiness. Productivity is medium to low under good management (Table 30), particularly where bedrock is less than 15 to 18 inches deep. The soil is best adapted to hay and pasture crops.

**Channahon silt loam (315)**

Channahon silt loam is a dark, moderately well- to well-oxidized soil formed in 10 to 25 inches of medium-textured drift on level-bedded dolomitic limestone. A few inches of limestone residuum may be present in some areas, but is mostly absent in

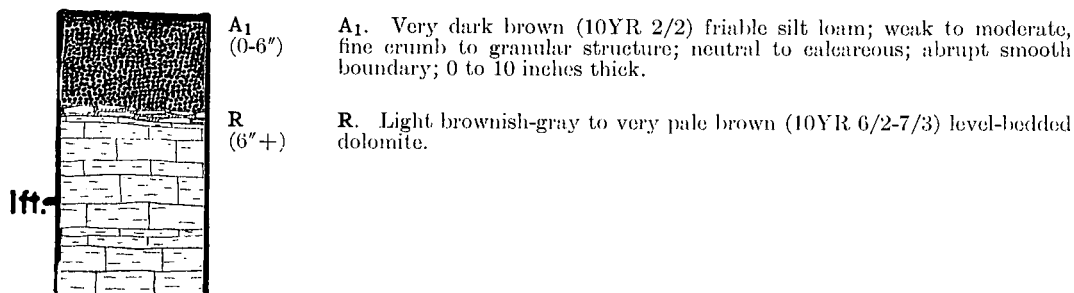
*Representative profile, Channahon silt loam*

Will county. The soil developed under tall-grass prairie vegetation on gently to moderately rolling topography (1 to 10 percent slopes). It occurs along Kankakee, Des Plaines, and Du Page rivers with the principal areas lying between Kankakee and Des Plaines rivers near the western border of the county. It is classed as a Brunizem soil.

Channahon is high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium to low in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high in the material above the bedrock but because this material is relatively thin the total amount of water available to plants is low and the soil is drouthy. Productivity is medium to low even under good management (Table 30), particularly where bedrock is less than 15 to 18 inches deep. In a few areas bedrock is as deep as 30 inches.

**Romeo silt loam (316)**

Romeo silt loam is a dark, very shallow soil formed in about 2 to 10 inches of medium-textured alluvial sediments on level-bedded dolomitic limestone. It is found primarily in the Des Plaines river bottom, but in Will county a few terraces and terrace-upland breaks adjacent to the Des Plaines bottom were included. Romeo is classed as an Alluvial soil. The upland and terrace breaks, however, occur on steep slopes (20 to 45 percent) and here the soil is classed as a Lithosol, although the profile is

*Representative profile, Romeo silt loam*



In Romeo silt loam areas, the soil material is usually less than 10 inches thick on limestone bedrock, and bedrock is often exposed at the surface. (Fig. 18)

very similar in morphology to the alluvial portion. Few areas of Romeo soil can be cultivated because of shallow bedrock (Fig. 18). The soil is drouthy. Some legumes and grasses may produce fair crops of early hay or pasture, but productivity is low (Table 30).

#### **Millsdale silty clay loam (317)**

Millsdale silty clay loam is a very dark, poorly oxidized soil developed in 25 to 42 inches of medium-textured drift on level-bedded dolomitic limestone. It formed under marsh vegetation on nearly level areas (less than 1 percent slope) or in shallow depressions. It occurs as scattered areas in the western and southwestern parts of the county, primarily along Kankakee and Des Plaines rivers. It is classed as a Humic-Gley soil. A representative profile is described on page 71.

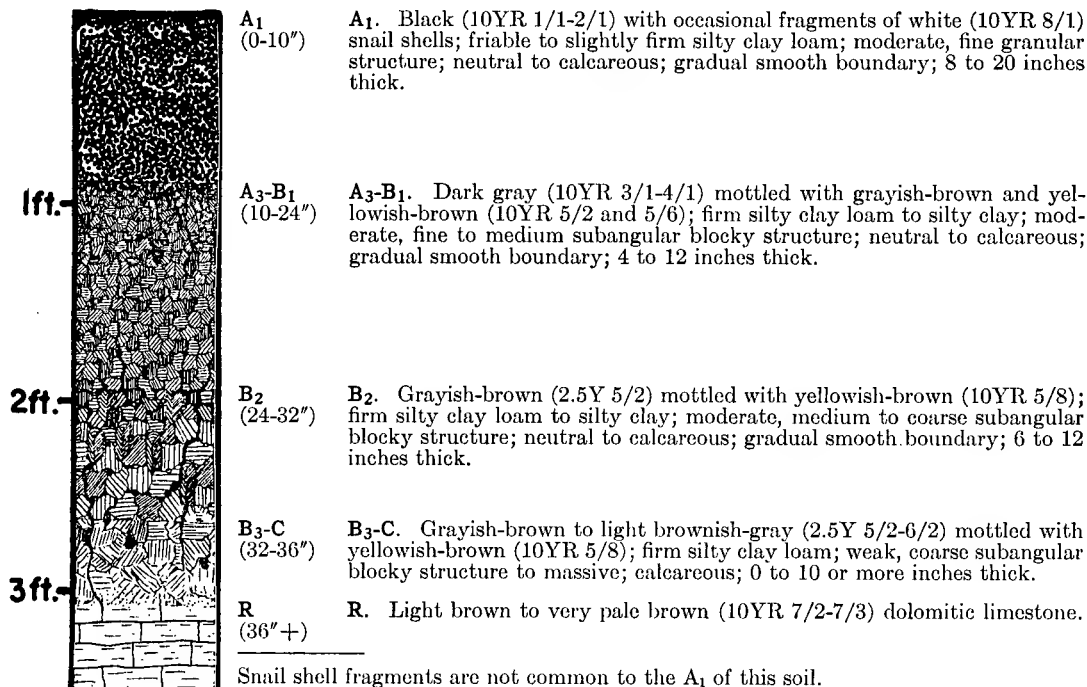
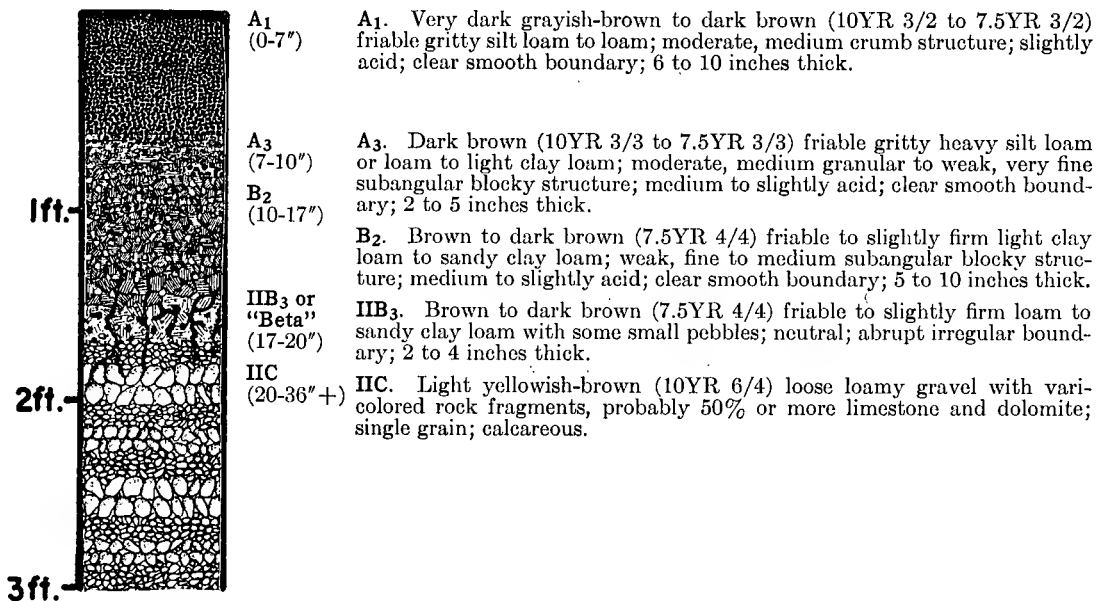
Millsdale is high in organic matter, neutral to alkaline, and low in available phosphorus and available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high in the material above bedrock. Drainage is needed for successful crop production. Productivity is high under good management (Table 30), particularly where bedrock is below 3 feet. Bedrock occurs as deep as 4 feet in some areas.

#### **Lorenzo silt loam (318)**

Lorenzo silt loam is a dark, well-oxidized Brunizem soil formed in 10 to 24 inches of medium-textured (mostly silt loam) material on calcareous loamy gravel. It developed under prairie vegetation on nearly level to moderately rolling topography (slopes of 8 percent or less). It occurs in the western and northwestern parts of the county on outwash plains and stream terraces primarily in association with Rodman, Warsaw, and Dresden soils.

Lorenzo is moderately high in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Total water-holding capacity is low and the soil is drouthy. Permeability is moderate in the solum but very rapid in the underlying loamy gravel. Water table is deep and drainage is not needed. Productivity is fairly high for early spring crops but low for late-season crops (Table 30).

On the soil map, a complex of Lorenzo with Warsaw is shown in a number of areas in the western and northwestern parts of the county. In these areas loose

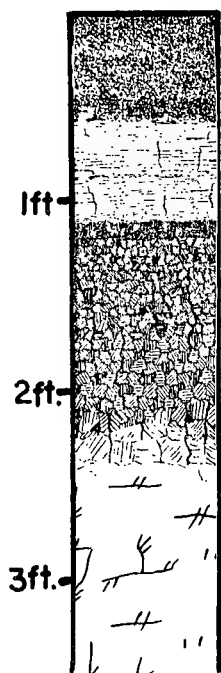
*Representative profile, Millsdale silty clay loam**Representative profile, Lorenzo silt loam*

calcareous loamy gravel occurs at depths varying from slightly less than 2 feet to slightly more than 2 feet within short distances. Soil features are similar to those of Lorenzo, and management practices should be similar. On the average, the areas are somewhat less drouthy than Lorenzo.

### Frankfort silt loam to silty clay loam (320)

Frankfort silt loam to silty clay loam is a moderately dark, imperfectly oxidized soil formed in less than about 24 inches of loess or medium-textured drift on silty clay to clay till. Native vegetation was mixed prairie-forest or deciduous hardwood forest that encroached on prairie within relatively recent times. This type occurs on gently to moderately rolling areas (1 to 12 percent slopes) in northeastern Will county in association with Bryce soils. It is classed as an imperfectly oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic intergrade to an imperfectly oxidized Brunizem soil. Some physical and chemical properties of a Frankfort soil are given in Table 23.

#### Representative profile, Frankfort silt loam to silty clay loam



**A<sub>1</sub>** (0-7") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Very dark gray to very dark grayish-brown (10YR 3/1-3/2) friable silt loam to silty clay loam; weak, medium crumb structure; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary; 5 to 10 inches thick.

**A<sub>2</sub>** (7-13") **A<sub>2</sub>.** Grayish-brown to brown to pale brown (10YR 5/2-5/3-6/3) friable to slightly firm silt loam to silty clay loam; weak, very fine platy structure in place, breaking to weak, very fine to fine crumb or granular; medium acid; clear smooth boundary; 3 to 6 inches thick.

**B<sub>1</sub>** (13-15") **B<sub>1</sub>.** Mixed brown, light brownish-gray, and pale brown (10YR 5/3, 6/2, 6/3) firm silty clay loam to silty clay; moderate, very fine to fine subangular to angular blocky structure with thin gray (10YR 6/1) silty coatings; slightly acid; clear smooth boundary; 0 to 6 inches thick.

**B<sub>2</sub>** (15-25") **B<sub>2</sub>.** Dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4-5/6); very firm silty clay; strong, fine to medium angular blocky structure with thin dark clay films; clear smooth boundary; 5 to 15 inches thick.

**C** (25-40"+) **C.** Gray (5Y 5/1) to light brownish-gray (10YR 6/2) mottled with light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3-5/4); very firm silty clay; moderate, medium to coarse angular blocky structure to massive; calcareous.

In Will county, Frankfort includes some areas of the moderately well oxidized catena associate.

Table 23. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FRANKFORT SILT LOAM TO SILTY CLAY LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>					Exchangeable cations			Cation exchange capacity	Base saturation	pH	Organic carbon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay		Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>		<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>		<i>pct.</i>
A <sub>0</sub> .....	0-6	.5	17.6	48.1	34.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8	2.42
B <sub>1</sub> .....	6-12	2.0	17.2	42.8	40.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	1.62
B <sub>2</sub> .....	12-22	.5	7.6	33.2	59.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.6	.86
C.....	22-30+	2.0	10.5	46.6	42.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	.30

<sup>a</sup> Will County, T.35N, R.12E, Sec. 29, SE ¼, SW 40, SW 10 acres.

<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.65 mm.; silt, .65-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.

<sup>c</sup> Not determined.



Frankfort is medium in organic matter, medium to slightly acid, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high but moisture movement is slow to very slow, particularly in the unleached till. Drainage is needed in many of the areas with slopes of less than 2 or 3 percent. But adequate drainage is difficult to obtain because of slow permeability. Productivity is medium where the soil is well managed and properly fertilized (Table 30). Severely eroded areas are unproductive, and satisfactory stands of legumes, grasses, or trees are nearly impossible to obtain (Fig. 16).

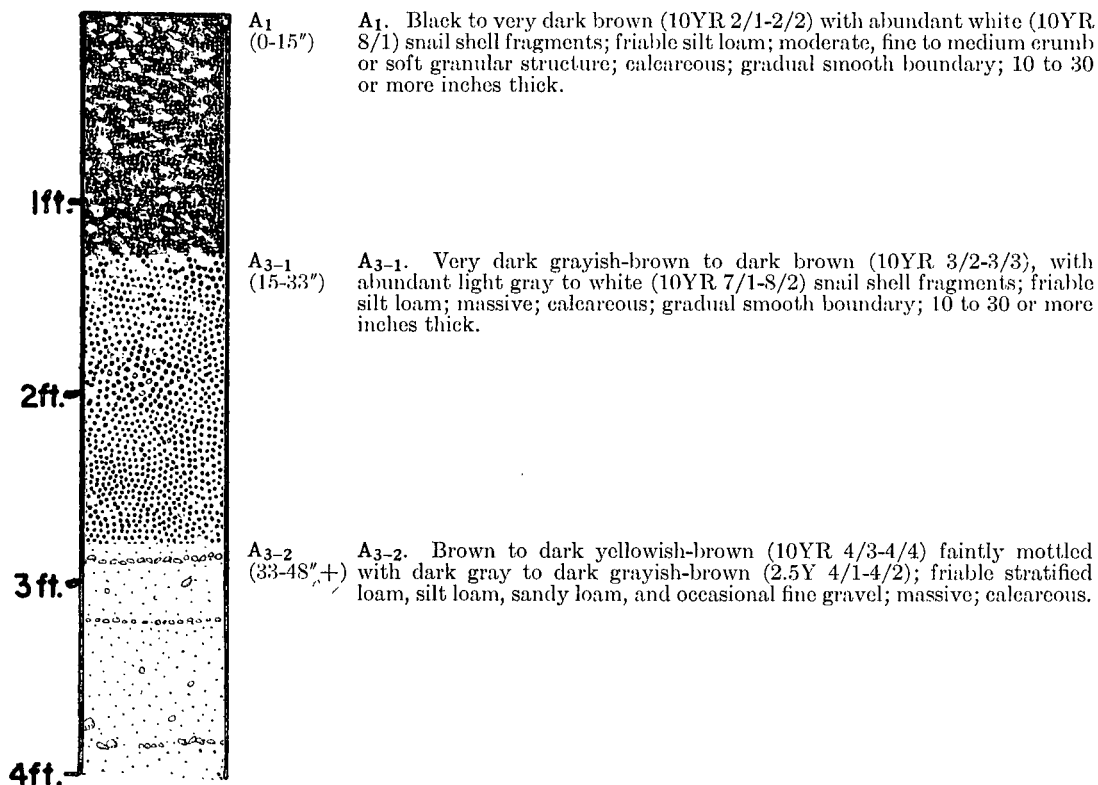
### Du Page silt loam (321)

Du Page silt loam is a dark, imperfectly to moderately well-oxidized soil formed in medium-textured alluvial sediments that were either originally calcareous or accumulated large amounts of snail shells and shell fragments during deposition. Native vegetation was prairie, sometimes with scattered trees or shrubs. The soil occurs primarily in Du Page river bottom. It is classed as an Alluvial soil.

Du Page soil is high in organic matter, calcareous, and low in available phosphorus and potassium. Drainage may be needed in some areas for grain farming. Periodic flooding is a hazard but productivity is high where the soil is properly fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30). Pasture is the best use for many areas, particularly those that are flooded seasonally.

Limestone should not be applied and rock phosphate is ineffective in this calcareous soil.

#### *Representative profile, Du Page silt loam*

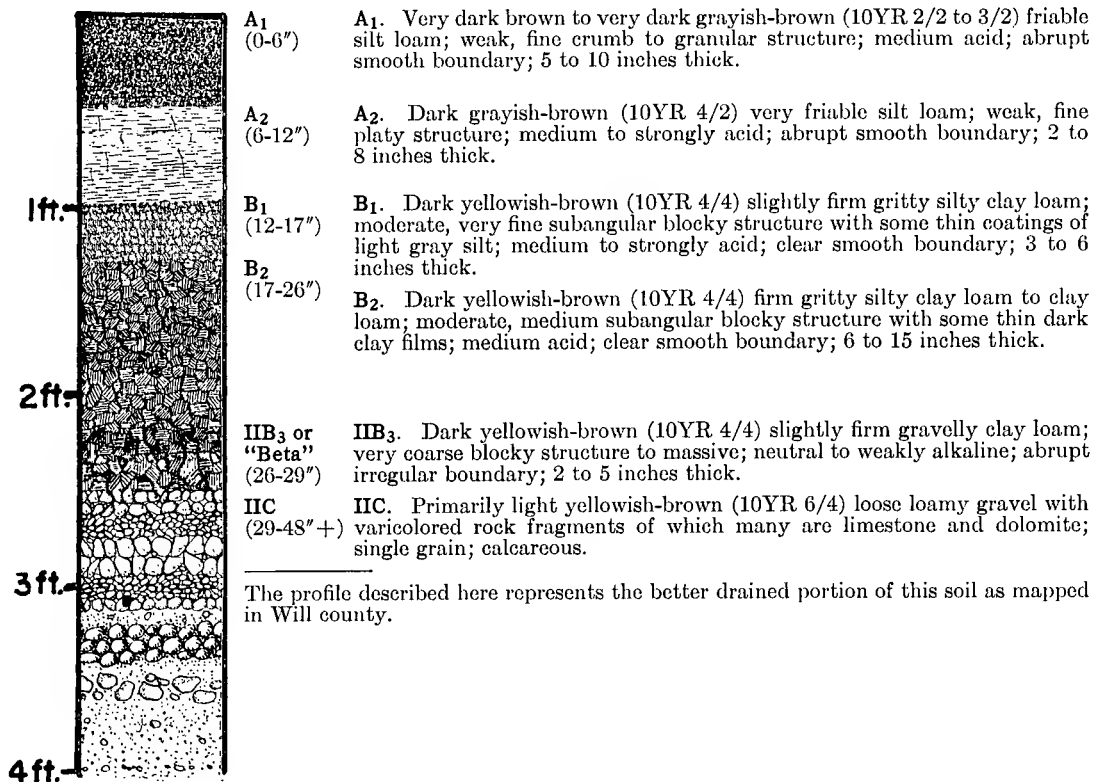


### Dresden silt loam (325)

This moderately dark, well-oxidized soil was formed in 2 to 3½ feet of medium-textured material on calcareous loamy gravel. Native vegetation was mixed prairie-forest or forest that had encroached on prairie within recent times. Dresden occupies nearly level to moderately rolling topography (slopes of 7 percent or less), and occurs in the western and northwestern parts of the county, primarily in association with Warsaw, Fox, and Homer soils. It is classed as a Gray-Brown Podzolic intergrade to Brunizem soil.

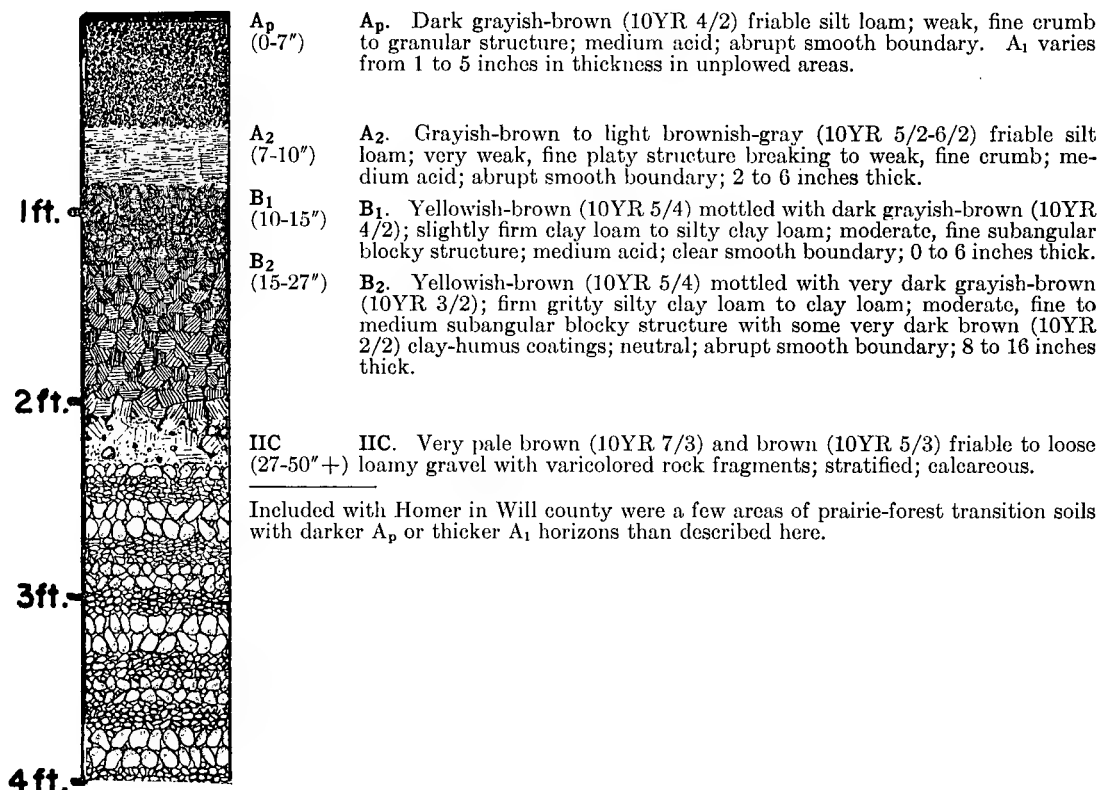
Dresden is moderately low in organic matter, about medium acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. The solum has high water-holding capacity and moderate permeability. In the underlying loamy gravel, however, water-holding capacity is very low and permeability very rapid. The soil is therefore moderately drouthy. Drainage is not needed since the natural water table is deep. Productivity is moderately high under good management and treatment (Table 30), but is somewhat low when the soil is untreated.

#### Representative profile, Dresden silt loam



### Homer silt loam (326)

Homer silt loam is a light-colored, imperfectly oxidized Gray-Brown Podzolic soil formed from 2 to 3½ feet of medium-textured sediments on calcareous loamy gravel. It developed under deciduous hardwood forest in shallow upland drainageways or depressions with a fluctuating water table. It occurs in the western part of the

*Representative profile, Homer silt loam*

county, primarily near Du Page river in association with Fox, Warsaw, and Troxel soils.

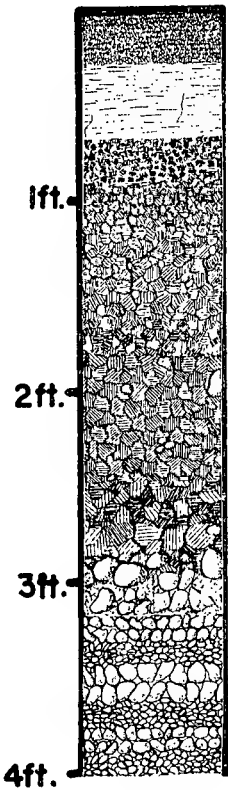
Homer is low in organic matter, medium acid, low in available phosphorus, and low to medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high in the medium-textured upper solum but low in the underlying gravel. Although drainage is needed for good crop growth, the water table must not be lowered much below 3 feet or the soil will be drouthy. Productivity is medium to moderately high under good management (Table 30).

**Fox silt loam (327)**

Fox silt loam is a light-colored, well-oxidized soil formed in 2 to 3½ feet of medium-textured material on calcareous loamy gravel. It developed under forest vegetation on nearly level to moderately rolling topography (slopes of 10 percent or less). It occurs primarily in the western and northwestern parts of the county in association with Dresden, Warsaw, and Will soils. It is classed as a Gray-Brown Podzolic soil. Some physical and chemical properties of a Fox soil are given in Table 24.

Fox is low in organic matter, about medium acid, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high in the solum but very low in the underlying loamy gravel. Permeability is moderate in the solum and very rapid in the loamy gravel. The natural water table is deep, so drainage is not needed. The soil is moderately drouthy. In years of favorable rainfall productivity is moderately high where the soil is properly fertilized and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

Representative profile, Fox silt loam



- A<sub>1</sub>** (0-3") **A<sub>1</sub>.** Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) friable silt loam; weak, fine crumb structure; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary; 1 to 5 inches thick.
- A<sub>2</sub>** (3-8") **A<sub>2</sub>.** Brown (10YR 5/3 to 7.5YR 4/3-5/3) very friable light silt loam; weak, fine platy structure; medium acid; clear smooth boundary; 5 to 10 inches thick.
- A<sub>3</sub>** (8-11") **A<sub>3</sub>.** Dark brown (7.5YR 3/4-4/4) very friable silt loam; weak, medium granular structure; medium acid; clear smooth boundary; 0 to 5 inches thick.
- B<sub>1</sub>** (11-14") **B<sub>1</sub>.** Brown (7.5YR 4/4-5/4) slightly firm gritty light silty clay loam; moderate, fine subangular blocky structure with thin sprinkling of light gray coatings; medium acid; clear smooth boundary; 2 to 5 inches thick.
- B<sub>2</sub>** (14-30") **B<sub>2</sub>.** Brown (7.5YR 4/4) firm clay loam with a few small pebbles; moderate, medium subangular blocky structure; medium acid; abrupt wavy boundary; 10 to 20 inches thick.
- IIB<sub>3</sub> or "Beta"** (30-36") **IIB<sub>3</sub>.** Dark brown to dark reddish-brown (7.5YR 3/4-4/4 to 5YR 3/4) moderately firm to friable fine gravelly clay loam to gravelly loam; weak, coarse blocky structure to single grain; neutral; abrupt irregular boundary; 3 to 15 inches thick.
- IIC** (36-48"+) **IIC.** Light yellowish-brown (10YR 6/4) loose loamy gravel with vari-colored rock fragments of which many are limestone and dolomite; stratified; calcareous.

Table 24. — PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND SOME CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF FOX LOAM TO SILT LOAM<sup>a</sup>

Horizon	Depth	Particle size distribution <sup>b</sup>				Exchangeable cations			Cation ex- change capac- ity	Base satura- tion	pH	Or- ganic car- bon
		Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	Ca	Mg	K				
	<i>in.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	<i>me. per 100 gm. soil</i>				<i>pct.</i>	<i>pct.</i>	
A <sub>1</sub> .....	0-3	.1	45.7	44.0	10.3	...	...	...	13.3	96	6.7	4.43
A <sub>2</sub> .....	3-7	.1	47.1	43.3	9.6	...	...	...	6.9	86	6.1	1.27
A <sub>3</sub> .....	7-9	.1	45.2	42.0	12.8	...	...	...	7.8	82	5.7	.78
B <sub>1</sub> .....	9-13	.1	46.8	33.7	19.5	...	...	...	12.0	88	5.5	.68
B <sub>2-1</sub> ....	13-21	2.4	48.1	24.4	27.5	...	...	...	17.4	80	5.2	.64
B <sub>2-2</sub> ....	21-27	7.4	61.5	9.6	28.9	...	...	...	17.8	86	5.3	.46
B <sub>2-3</sub> ....	27-30	20.2	63.2	9.8	27.0	...	...	...	16.1	94	5.5	.43
B <sub>3</sub> .....	30-37	60.3	69.6	13.7	16.7	...	...	...	...	..	7.4	....
C.....	37-50	61.8	85.8	10.6	3.6	...	...	...	....	..	7.8	....

<sup>a</sup> McHenry County, T.44N, R.9E, Sec. 6, NE ¼, SE 40, NW 10 acres.

<sup>b</sup> Gravel is material >2.0 mm.; sand, 2.0-.05 mm.; silt, .05-.002 mm.; clay, <.002 mm. Percentages for gravel are based on entire sample; those for other particle sizes are based on material <2.0 mm.

<sup>c</sup> Not determined.

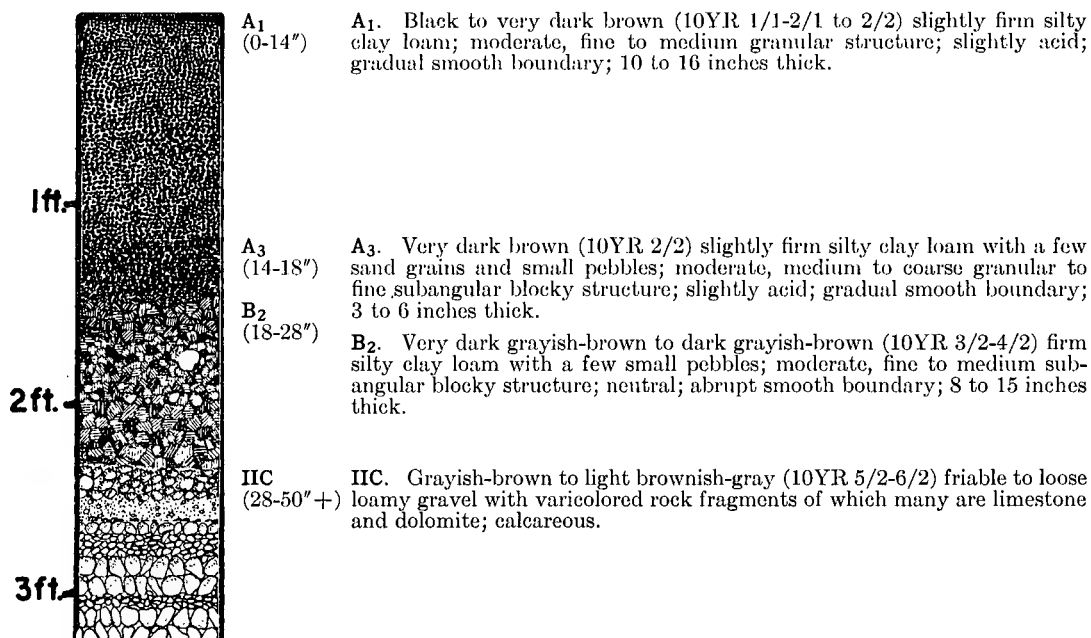
Note that particle size distribution of this soil indicates a loam-textured A, B<sub>1</sub>, and B<sub>2</sub> and a sandy clay loam-textured B<sub>3</sub>.

### Will silty clay loam (329)

Will silty clay loam is a very dark, poorly oxidized Humic-Gley soil formed in 2 to 3½ feet of moderately fine-textured sediments on calcareous loamy gravel to gravel. It developed under marsh vegetation in upland drainageways or depressions where the water table was kept at or near the surface by topographic position or distance to drainage outlet. It occurs primarily in the western part of the county in association with Warsaw, Lorenzo, and Fox soils.

Will is high in organic matter, slightly acid to neutral, low in available phosphorus, and medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity in the moderately fine-textured upper solum is high but in the underlying gravel it is very low. Although drainage is needed, the water table should not be lowered deeply into the gravel or the soil will become drouthy for many crops. Productivity is high under good management (Table 30). In a few areas gravelly material is only 15 or 16 inches from the surface and average crop yields will be lower than those in Table 30.

#### *Representative profile, Will silty clay loam*



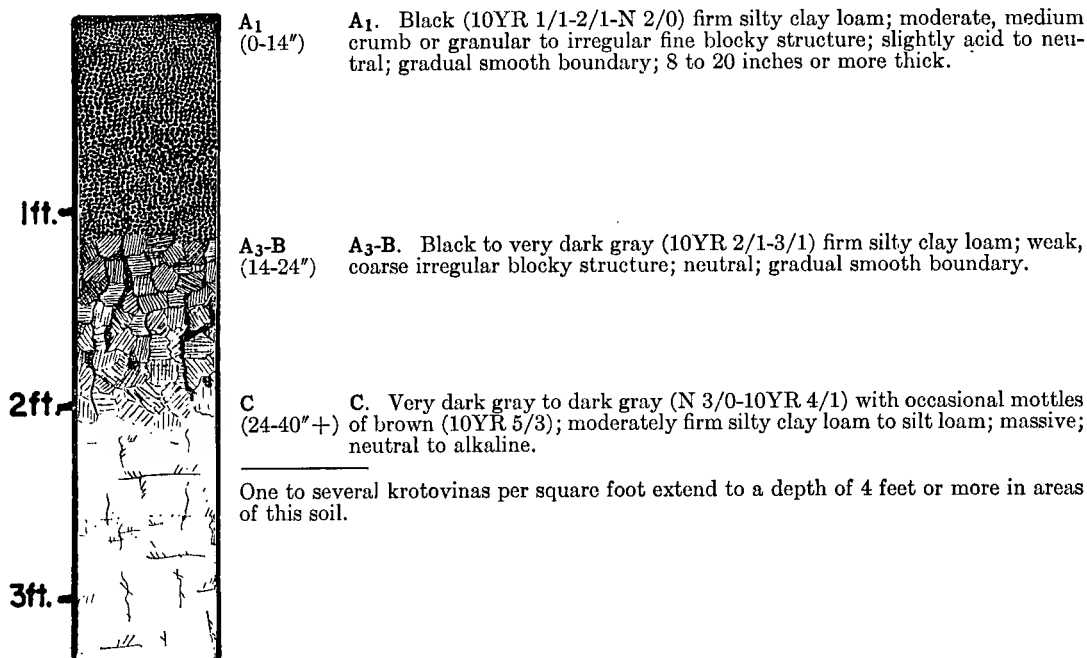
### Peotone silty clay loam (330)

Peotone silty clay loam is a very dark, very poorly oxidized soil formed in moderately fine-textured material, mostly local slopewash. It developed under very wet marsh conditions in depressions that had no natural surface outlet (Fig. 15). It occurs as small scattered areas in various parts of the county, primarily in association with Ashkum and Drummer. Peotone is classed as a Humic-Gley soil.

This type is high in organic matter, neutral, low in available phosphorus, and about medium in available potassium. Water-holding capacity is high and permeability is moderately slow. Drainage is needed but tile function slowly. Water

often accumulates after heavy rainfall and remains long enough to drown out most crops. Surface drainage or open inlets into tile systems are usually effective if outlets are obtainable. Productivity is moderate to moderately high where the soil is adequately drained and otherwise well managed (Table 30).

*Representative profile, Peotone silty clay loam*



## GENESIS, DEVELOPMENT, AND CLASSIFICATION OF WILL COUNTY SOILS

### Factors of Soil Formation

The soils of Will county were developed from parent materials by the action of climatic forces, together with plants, animals, and their residues. Topography, or relief, and depth to water table indirectly affected soil formation by influencing aeration and drainage. In general, the length of time that parent materials were subjected to these forces determined the degree to which the present soils are weathered and developed.

**Parent materials** were distributed by the action of ice, water, and wind. During the glacial epoch several glaciers advanced across the region now occupied

by Will county. These glaciers (Fig. 5) not only removed old soils, but also deposited large amounts of freshly ground-up rock materials, in which our present-day soils are formed. Some of these materials were not sorted, but were deposited as unstratified till. Other materials were sorted by water flowing from the melting glaciers. These are known as outwash or as lacustrine sediments. And finally a thin surficial covering of silt loam (loess) was blown onto most of the till and outwash areas.

Thickness of glacial drift (till, outwash, and loess) varies greatly. Bedrock outcrops are common along Des Plaines

and Kankakee rivers, particularly in the stream bottoms and along some of the bluffs. Much of the northern and eastern parts of the county are covered with 100 to 150 feet or more of till. Outwash covers much of the southwestern part to depths of 10 to 20 feet and more. Also, some sandy and gravelly outwash lies beneath several feet of till in many parts of the county (7). The surface cover of loess is mostly less than 2 feet thick and is probably not more than about 1 foot thick in the extreme eastern part. Because all the moraines (page 6) and intermorainal areas are classed as Cary age (11), all surficial loess is of Cary age or younger. This is considered Late Wisconsin.

The unstratified tills in Will county may be divided into three general groups according to the proportions of gravel, sand, silt, and clay (Table 25). Differences in these proportions are reflected in the texture and permeability of the tills, which, in turn, have influenced and continue to influence soil development.

Till of loam texture (Table 25) occupies much of the northwestern corner of the county. It is moderately permeable to air and water and is considered a more desirable soil parent material than tills of either coarser or finer texture.

The most extensive soil parent material in Will county is till of silty clay loam texture, which occupies most of the central and eastern portions of the county. It is somewhat slowly permeable

to air and water, and plant roots do not readily penetrate more than a few inches into the unleached till.

An area of silty clay till occurs in the northeastern part of the county. Because of the high percentages of silt and clay, permeability is very slow, and plant roots seldom penetrate the unleached till except in cracks or along cleavage faces.

Some loamy gravel occurs on a relatively high ridge in sections 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, T.37N, R.10E (Du Page township) and extending into section 36, T.37N., R.9E (Wheatland township). This material may be classed as till although some of it may have been sorted by water.

Outwash materials were deposited by water flowing at different rates down streams, across outwash plains, or into lakes. The variation in water flow resulted in strata of different textures and thickness. Outwash materials thus vary from coarse, nearly clean gravel to very fine, nearly pure clay. Usually, however, they are mixtures of two or more particle sizes.

Medium-textured outwash (loam and silt loam textures) occurs along most of the important streams in all parts of the county. It is excellent soil-forming material, comparing favorably with loam-textured till.

Large areas of sandy and gravelly outwash occur along Du Page, Des Plaines, and Kankakee rivers, including most of

Table 25. — PERCENTAGES OF GRAVEL, SAND, SILT, AND CLAY IN THE THREE IMPORTANT TEXTURES OF CALCAREOUS GLACIAL TILL IN WILL COUNTY

Texture of glacial till	Average or range	Gravel (>2 mm.)	Sand (2-.05 mm.)	Silt (.05-.002 mm.)	Clay (<.002 mm.)
		<i>perct.</i>	<i>perct.</i>	<i>perct.</i>	<i>perct.</i>
Loam and silt loam..	Average.....	7.5	24.0	47.8	20.7
	Range.....	4.3-16.2	14.0-39.3	36.5-54.2	14.3-25.5
Silty clay loam.....	Average.....	4.1	12.0	52.6	31.3
	Range.....	0-14.0	3.8-16.3	45.5-65.1	24.2-36.4
Silty clay.....	Average.....	2.8	10.0	47.5	39.7
	Range.....	0-6.7	1.4-15.9	38.9-53.6	34.7-44.9

Table 26. — WILL COUNTY SOIL SERIES: ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SOIL ASSOCIATION,  
B HORIZON DEVELOPMENT, PARENT MATERIAL OF SOLUM, AND MATERIAL OF C O

Soil assoc. area <sup>a</sup>	Profile oxidation (natural drainage) class					Native <sup>b</sup> vegeta- tion
	Well	Moderately well	Imperfect	Poor	Very poor	
I and II	Hennepin (25)					Forest
	Miami (24)					Forest
III			Herbert (62)			P.-F.
	Saybrook (145)	Saybrook (145)	Lisbon (59)	Drummer (152) <sup>d</sup>	Peotone (330) <sup>d</sup>	Prairie
IV and V	Chatsworth (241)	Chatsworth (241)				P. or F.
	Morley (194)	Morley (194)	Blount (23)			Forest
VI			Beecher (298)			P.-F.
			Elliott (146)	Ashkum (232) <sup>d</sup>	Peotone (330) <sup>d</sup>	Prairie
VII	Symerton (294)	Symerton (294)	Andres (293)			Prairie
	Chatsworth (241)	Chatsworth (241)				P. or F.
VIII			Eylar (228)			Forest
			Frankfort (320)			P.-F.
				Bryce (235) <sup>d</sup>	Rantoul (238) <sup>d</sup>	Prairie
			Mokena (295)			Prairie
				Harpster (67)		Prairie
	Camden (134)	Camden (134)	Starks (132)			Forest
	Alexis (80)	Proctor (148)	Millbrook (219)			P.-F.
			Brenton (149)	Drummer (152)		Prairie
			La Hogue (102)	Thorp (206)		Prairie
			Martinton (189)	Milford (69)		Prairie



IX	(93) Rodman (313)						P. or F.
	Lorenzo (318)						Prairie
	Fox (327)			Homer (326)			Forest
	Warsaw (290)			Dresden (325)			P.-F.
	Troxel (197)				Will (329)		Prairie
							Prairie
X	Alvin (131)			Woodland (20)			Forest
	Hagener (88)			Watseka (49)	Maumee (89)		Prairie
	Onarga (190)			Ridgeville (151)	Pittwood (130)		Prairie
					Harpster (196)		Prairie
XII	Rankin (157)						Prairie
	Plainfield (54)						Forest
	Oquawka (270)						P.-F.
	Romeo (316)			Romeo (316)	Romeo (316)		P. or F.
XIV	Ritchey (311)						Forest
	Channahon (315)			Plattville (220)	Joliet (314)		Prairie
					Millsdale (317)		Prairie
				Du Page (321)	Millington (82)		Prairie
Nearly all areas	Huntsville (73)			Huntsville (73)			Prairie
							Prairie
						Houghton (103)	Prairie
						Lena (210)	Prairie

<sup>a</sup> The soil series shown for each association are the dominant soils in the area.

<sup>b</sup> P. = prairie; F. = forest; P.-F. = a combination of prairie and forest vegetation or a relatively recent encroachment of one vegetation are included with prairie.

<sup>c</sup> Degree of B horizon development is based primarily on clay accumulation. Weak = little or no textural B or a moderate B; addition to that in parent material; strong = considerable clay accumulation in addition to that in parent material. Some Humic-

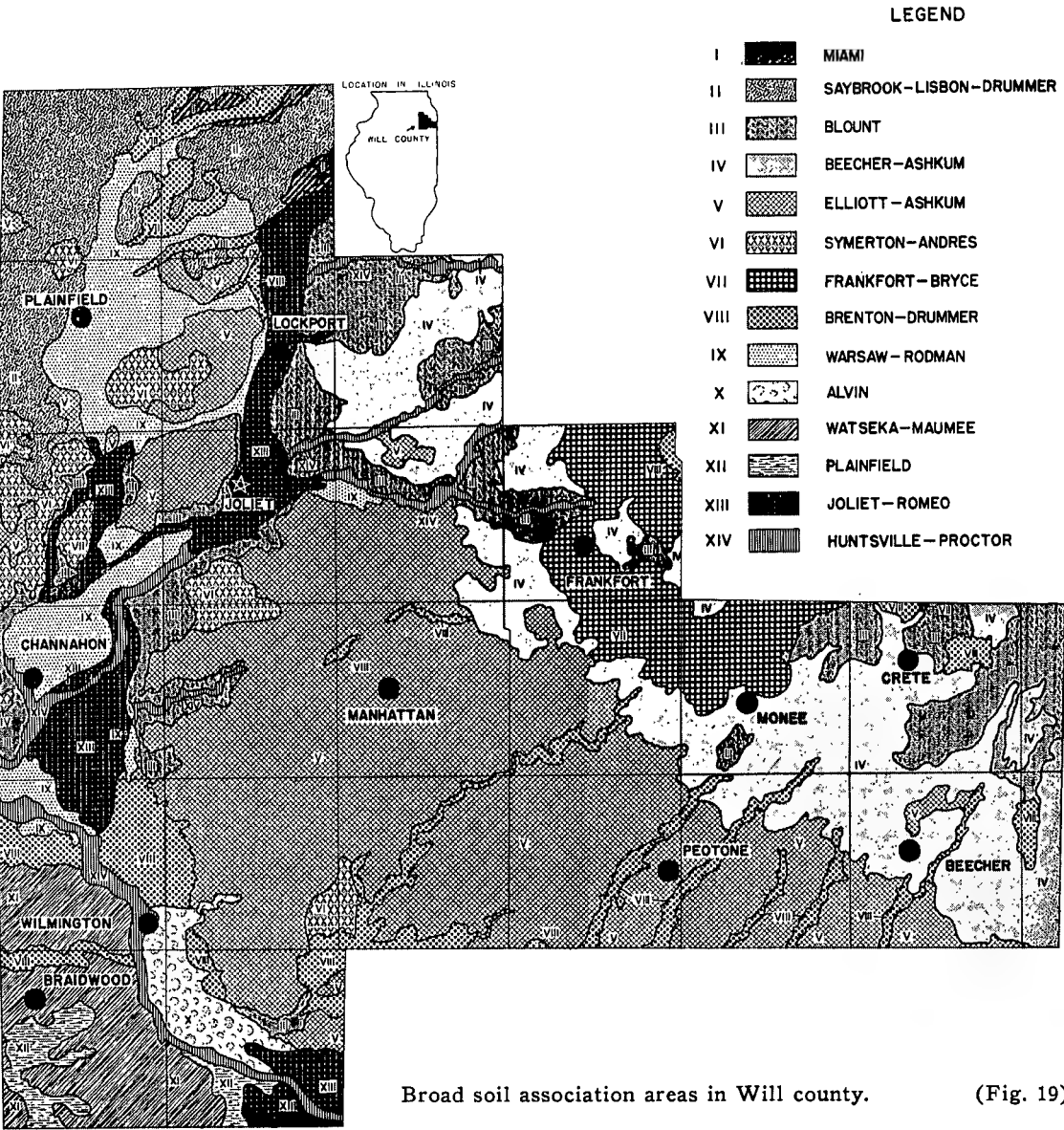
soils. <sup>d</sup> Up to 40 inches of outwash or local slopewash may form the parent material of these soils.

the southwestern corner of the county (5). These are much less desirable soil parent materials than outwash of loam and silt loam textures. Fortunately for agriculture, a large portion of the gravel is covered with 1 or more feet of medium-textured material.

Fine-textured lacustrine or lakebed sediments occur in three minor areas. Two are in the northeast — one at Steger and the other about 4 miles northeast of Frankfort. The third is a group of small

areas of types numbered 69 and 189 about 5 miles northwest of Wilmington. These latter appear to be remnants of a former larger lakebed area.

Loess consists mainly of silt with a little clay. It originated from areas barren of vegetation and exposed to wind currents which could separate the fine particles from coarser fragments. These areas were usually large bottomlands and valley trains of glacial rivers. Although some loess was undoubtedly deposited



Broad soil association areas in Will county. (Fig. 19)

before the later glacier movements, only that deposited on top of the last or uppermost till and outwash is important to the modern soils. Because loess is present as the surface material, it is responsible for silt loam textures in the A horizons of about half the soil types in Will county.

Figure 19 outlines the general soil association areas derived from till and outwash of various textures. The parent materials of the sola of the soil series mapped in Will county, as well as the nature of the underlying materials, are given in Table 26.

**Climate** is important in soil development because it largely determines the type of weathering that takes place. Most years this region has enough rainfall and melted snowfall to moisten all soil and underlying materials to bedrock or to the permanent water table. Degree of saturation is variable, depending on thickness and permeability of unconsolidated materials, their water-holding capacity, and topography.

In general rainfall either percolates downward to underground outlets, evaporates, is transpired by plants, or moves across the land surface to streams, carrying with it material in solution and suspension. Salts of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and other bases, as well as various organic and inorganic colloids, are formed. Some accumulate where formed, some are carried away in drainage waters, some are moved to other parts of the soil section to help form soil horizons, and some, in the form of nutrient ions, are taken up by plants. The latter tend to be returned to the local soil area unless removed by animals or humans.

Freezing and thawing help to break down rock fragments to smaller and smaller particles while the action of sun and wind influences many phases of plant and animal life.

**Native vegetation**, including all associated plant and animal life, was responsible for the accumulation of organic

matter. Two kinds, tall-grass prairie and deciduous forest, were present when Will county was settled and presumably had been there for a long time. Both types of vegetation produced large amounts of organic matter. However, forest debris accumulated primarily on the soil surface, where most of it decayed rapidly or was burned or eroded away. A relatively small amount was carried by soil organisms into the upper 1 to 5 inches of mineral soil, where it was partially preserved. On the other hand, the organic matter that accumulated from the decaying fibrous root systems of prairie grasses was within the mineral soil and was well preserved.

In the virgin or uncultivated state, soils that developed under both types of vegetation have dark A<sub>1</sub> horizons, due to an accumulation of organic matter. However, the dark layer is much thicker in prairie soils, usually varying between 10 and 15 inches. In soils developed under forest, the A<sub>1</sub> horizon is generally 1 to 5 inches thick. Where the two types of vegetation were combined or where forest was encroaching on prairie, the A<sub>1</sub> is 5 to 10 inches thick. Peats and mucks often have an accumulation of organic matter several feet deep.

**Drainage** conditions determine the degree to which certain mineral compounds are oxidized. This in turn determines the color of the subsoil. In permeable materials, where the water table is deep, the soil profile is well oxidized and the overall subsoil colors are mostly brown to yellowish-brown, centering primarily around 10YR 5/4-5/6. In very slowly permeable materials or where the permanent water table is shallow, the soil profile is poorly oxidized and the overall subsoil colors are mostly gray, centering primarily around 2.5Y 5/1. Between these extremes, or where the water table fluctuates slowly into and out of the soil profiles, they are moderately well to imperfectly oxidized, with mixed or mottled colors.

In Will county, drainage conditions depend primarily upon texture and com-

pactness of the soil parent material, as well as depth to drainage outlets. Relief and slope are of some importance in that they influence runoff and depth to water table.

**Time** is an important factor in soil formation. The longer soils weather, the more distinctive are their horizons and profiles. However, soil weathering and development cannot always be measured directly in years, because other factors determine the degree to which a profile develops within a given time. Unconsolidated materials weather faster than solid bedrock, so that a soil profile developed from the former materials will reach a certain stage of development sooner than a soil developed from bed-

rock. Yet the profile of each soil becomes more strongly weathered and developed with the passing of time.

**Man** in our modern world must also be considered a factor in soil formation and development. He harvests the native vegetation and plows the land. By cultivating slopes, he hastens erosion and deposition. He drains wet soil areas and irrigates dry ones. Where soils are acid, he applies crushed limestone; where plant nutrients are depleted, he applies fertilizing materials. And through much excavating, grading, and filling, he completely covers or destroys the presently developed soil profile and causes a new cycle of soil formation to begin.

### Soil Development

In the geological time scale the soils of Will county are young. They are developed in materials deposited during Cary time (11) or later. Organic materials found associated with till and outwash of Cary time show a radiocarbon age of approximately 13,000 years (12, 18, 20). But estimates based on geological evidence, such as varve accumulations, wave cutting, depth of leaching, and mineralogy, indicate that Cary age materials were deposited approximately 25,000 years ago (4). Both are considered short geological periods.

Regardless of the actual number of years that have passed, the soils range from very weakly developed or undeveloped to moderately well developed. Soils on steep slopes, which are subject to con-

tinued erosion, have weakly developed profiles. Those in slight depressions with a deep water table have relatively well-developed profiles because most or all rainfall moves downward.

In addition to the many readily observable features, the net effect of the prevailing climate is to leach out bases, iron, and aluminum from the solum and to form clay. As bases leach out and are replaced by hydrogen, soils become acid. As iron and aluminum move out, silicon increases proportionately. As clay is formed and accumulates, it imparts properties which differ significantly from those of the original material. This is particularly evident in soils with well-developed B horizons.

### Clay Mineralogy

The major horizons of some till-derived soils in Will and neighboring counties have been analyzed for clay minerals (26), although this analysis has not been made for soils derived from outwash. Where loess was a surface deposit, horizons derived from it were analyzed as part of the till-derived soils.

The four most important clay minerals found were illite, montmorillonite, vermiculite, and chlorite (Table 27). Kaolinite was indicated in most samples, but in amounts too small to be measured by the method used. Following is a summary of the results for 54 samples of 10 soil types that occur in Will county.

Horizon .....	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	B	C
Number of samples.....	16	6	16	16
Samples in which illite predominated .....	13	4	8	15
Samples in which montmorillonite predominated .....	1	1	7	0
Samples in which montmorillonite equaled illite.....	2	1	1	1
Samples in which vermiculite predominated .....	0	0	0	1
Samples in which vermiculite was greater than montmorillonite .....	4	1	5	9
Samples in which chlorite predominated .....	0	0	0	0
Samples in which chlorite was greater than montmorillonite .....	4	1	0	9

Illite was generally the most abundant clay mineral. It is a relatively non-expanding type with low swelling properties.

Montmorillonite is the most active clay mineral, chemically and physically (22). It is a highly expanding type capable of absorbing large amounts of water. It swells and shrinks considerably more with changes in moisture than do other clay minerals. It is the predominant clay mineral in loess (3) and is moving from the loessial surface horizons

into the till B horizons as weathering progresses. It also forms from other clay minerals in these horizons. It predominated in 7 of the 16 B horizon samples analyzed. No montmorillonite was found in 8 of the C horizon samples and relatively little was found in the other C horizons.

Vermiculite has limited swelling properties, probably intermediate between illite and montmorillonite. It was the predominant mineral in one sample (a calcareous till C horizon) and was more abundant than montmorillonite in 19 others. It was not more abundant than illite in any sample except the one C horizon sample.

Chlorite has low swelling properties. It was not the most abundant clay mineral in any sample analyzed; nor was it more abundant than illite in any sample. It was, however, more abundant than montmorillonite in 4 A<sub>1</sub>, 1 A<sub>2</sub>, and 9 C samples; and was nearly equal to montmorillonite in 5 B horizon samples. It was about equal to vermiculite, varying from slightly less to slightly more, in all except 2 A<sub>1</sub> samples, where no chlorite was found.

### Taxonomic Classification of Will County Soils

The taxonomic classification of soils is based primarily on readily observable or otherwise easily detectable profile characteristics. It includes all such morphological features as kind, thickness, and arrangement of horizons, including their color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineralogy, and chemical composition.

As shown in Table 28, Will county soils are classified into nine Great Soil Groups (24). This is the system used throughout the detailed soil type descriptions (pages 13 to 78). However, a broader, more comprehensive system of classifying soils is now being developed. In Table 29 and in the following discussion, a system for Will county soils is presented that is designed to fit into the

new system insofar as our present knowledge permits.

**Soil type.** The soil type is the lowest category used in this report. It is the unit about which the most detail can be observed and the most accurate predictions can be made. Each type differs from all other types in one or more features but tends to grade into the surrounding types at its outer margins. Its lower limit is the depth to which natural soil-forming factors are operative or the depth to which roots of native plants penetrate, whichever is deeper. Soil types are not included in Table 29.

**Series.** A soil series is a group of soil types which are similar in kind and ar-

Table 27. — CLAY MINERALOGY OF THE MAJOR HORIZONS  
OF CERTAIN SOIL TYPES OCCURRING IN WILL COUNTY

Soil type	Horizon	Relative amounts <sup>a</sup> of			
		Illite	Montmorillonite	Chlorite	Vermiculite
Fox silt loam.....	A <sub>1</sub> .....	M	S	T	S
	A <sub>2</sub> .....	S	M	T	S
	B <sub>2</sub> .....	S	L	T	S
	Calcareous gravel.....	S	S	T	M
Miami silt loam.....	A <sub>1</sub> .....	M	T	S	S
	A <sub>2</sub> .....	M	S	S	T
	B <sub>2</sub> .....	M	S	T	S
	Calcareous till.....	L	O	T	T
Blount silt loam.....	A <sub>p</sub> .....	L	T	S	T
	A <sub>2</sub> .....	L	T	T	T
	B <sub>2</sub> .....	M	S	T	S
	Calcareous till.....	L	O	S	T
Eylar silt loam.....	A <sub>1</sub> .....	L	O	S	O
	A <sub>2</sub> .....	L	T	S	T
	B <sub>2</sub> .....	L	T	T	S
	Calcareous till.....	L	O	T	T
Warsaw silt loam.....	A <sub>1</sub> .....	M	M	T	T
	B <sub>2</sub> .....	M	M	T	T
	Calcareous gravel.....	M	S	T	T
Saybrook silt loam.....	A <sub>1</sub> .....	M	M	O	T
	B <sub>2</sub> .....	S	L	T	T
	Calcareous till.....	L	T	T	O
Elliott silt loam.....	A <sub>1</sub> .....	L	T	O	T
	B <sub>2</sub> .....	L	T	T	S
	Calcareous till.....	L	T	T	T
Drummer silty clay loam...	A <sub>1</sub> .....	S	M	T	T
	B <sub>2</sub> .....	S	L	T	T
	Calcareous till.....	L	S	T	T
Ashkum silty clay loam....	A <sub>1</sub> .....	L	S	T	T
	B <sub>1</sub> .....	S	L	T	T
	Calcareous till.....	L	O	T	T
Bryce silty clay loam.....	A <sub>1</sub> .....	M	S	S	S
	B <sub>1</sub> .....	S	M	T	T
	Calcareous till.....	L	O	S	T

<sup>a</sup> Symbols used to indicate relative amounts of clay minerals are: L = large amount (60-100 percent), M = moderate amount (35-60 percent), S = slight amount (15-35 percent), T = trace (5-15 percent); 0 = none or amount too small to identify.

rangement of differentiating characteristics, including parent material, but which vary in texture of the surface layer. All but two series in Will county are composed of a single type. This is due partly to the thinness of the surface loess or other silty sediment and partly to definite variations in parent soil material which are reflected by differences in surface texture. Series is the lowest grouping of soils in Table 29.

**Family.** Series are grouped into families according to properties that affect the

development of plant roots and the movement and retention of soil moisture. The principal properties considered are thickness of solum and texture of A and B horizons. Some families may be considered soil management groupings, although others are primarily taxonomic and may include soils requiring somewhat different management.

**Subgroup.** A subgroup includes families that are similar in thickness of A<sub>1</sub> horizon, mottlings in B, and continuity of a textural B horizon. The characteristics

Table 28. — CLASSIFICATION OF WILL COUNTY SOIL SERIES  
BY GREAT SOIL GROUP

Great soil group	Soil series	
Gray-Brown Podzolic, including imperfectly oxidized (drained) associates	Alvin Blount Camden Eylar Fox Homer	Miami Morley Ritchey Starks Woodland
Regosol intergrade to Gray-Brown Podzolic or Gray-Brown Podzolic intergrade to Regosol	Chatsworth Hennepin	Plainfield Rodman <sup>a</sup>
Gray-Brown Podzolic intergrade to Brunizem, including imperfectly oxidized (drained) associates	Beecher Dresden Frankfort	Herbert Millbrook Oquawka
Brunizem, including imperfectly oxidized (drained) associates	Alexis Andres Brenton Channahon Elliott Hagener LaHogue Lisbon Lorenzo Martinton Mokena	Onarga Plattville Proctor Rankin Ridgeville Saybrook Symerton Troxel Warsaw Watseka
Planosol intergrade to Low Humic-Gley	Thorp	
Humic-Gley	Ashkum Bryce Drummer Harpster Joliet Maumee	Milford Millsdale Peotone Pittwood Rantoul Will
Bog Soils	Houghton	Lena
Alluvial	Du Page Huntsville	Millington
Alluvial intergrade to Lithosol	Romeo	

<sup>a</sup> Rodman may intergrade to Brown Forest.

used to define a subgroup represent some of the principal features that distinguish individual soil series, except that the parent materials within a subgroup may vary.

**Group.** Placement and development of a textural B horizon are the main criteria for this category. Other diagnostic horizons are considered in a few instances. Each group is relatively uniform in kind and arrangement of A and B horizons but may vary widely in kind of C horizon.

**Suborder.** Groups are assigned to suborders primarily on characteristics associated with degree of wetness in the solum and saturation of bases in the B horizon. Wet soils, whether artificially drained or not, are predominantly grayish in the A and B horizons except where organic carbon accumulation has obliterated all colors except black. Some yellowish or brownish mottles, along with brown to black iron-manganese concretions, are usually present. Well-oxidized soils, or those which are not wet, are primarily unmottled brown to yellowish-

Table 29. — TAXONOMIC KEY TO THE SOILS OF WILL COUNTY

Order	Suborder	Group	Subgroup	Family
Mineral soils with an A <sub>1</sub> or A <sub>2</sub> (plowed layer) thicker than 3 inches; if total solum is thicker than 10 inches; with chroma of 2 or less and value of 3 or darker (Munsell notations) when moist and uneroded; with base saturation of more than 50%; with calcium as the dominant metallic cation; and containing approximately 1.5 to 6.0% organic carbon (2.5-10.5% organic matter), except in the deep, dry sands.	Dark soils with thin or no A <sub>2</sub> ; no mottles evident, and base saturation of nearly 100%.	Soils without textural B.	Soils with A <sub>1</sub> greater than ½ of solum.	Heavy loamy soils, sola <10" on limestone bedrock. Heavy loamy soils, sola <10" on gravel.
	Dark soils with a grayish A <sub>2</sub> horizon and showing evidence of wetness, i.e., mottles throughout B.	Soils with textural B.	Soils with A <sub>1</sub> 5 to 10" thick and less than ½ of solum.	Heavy loamy A <sub>1</sub> fine-textured B soils, slowly permeable. Heavy loamy soils, sola thicker than 42". Heavy loamy soils, sola 24-42" thick.
	Dark soils with no A <sub>2</sub> horizon but saturated with water during part of each year unless drained. Yellows range from 10YR to 5Y and chromas are 3 or less if accompanied by distinct mottles or 1 or less if not mottled. Base saturation in the B horizon is mainly between 90 and 100%.	Soils with weak <sup>b</sup> or no textural B and without calcium carbonate accumulation.	Soils with A <sub>1</sub> between 10 and 24" thick.	Light loamy soils. Heavy loamy soils.
				Heavy loamy soils, sola 25-48" on 1st. <sup>c</sup> bedrock.
				Heavy loamy soils, sola 24-42" on fragmental material.
				Heavy loamy soils, sola 10-25" on 1st. <sup>c</sup> bedrock.
				Fine-textured soils.
			Soils with A <sub>1</sub> greater than 24" thick.	Heavy loamy soils. Fine-textured soils.



Table 29. — Continued

Order	Suborder	Group	Subgroup	Family
		Soils with textural B	A <sub>1</sub> between 10 and 24" thick, gradual or clear boundary of A (unless A <sub>2</sub> ) with B.	Light loamy soils.
		Soils without textural B but with calcium carbonate accumulation.	Calcium carbonate accumulation in A horizon.	Fine-textured soils.
		Dark soils with no A <sub>2</sub> horizon, that show no evidence of wetness in the A horizon and little or no evidence in the upper B, i.e., lack distinct gray colors in upper 10" of B, and with base saturation primarily between 50 and 90%.	Soils with weak or no textural B above 60".	Light loamy soils.
			Soils with A <sub>1</sub> more than 10" thick.	Heavy loamy soils.
			Mottles at less than 20" depth.	Sandy soils
			Soils with no mottles in upper 10" of B horizon.	Light loamy soils.
		Soils with textural B horizon above 60".		Heavy loamy soils, sola thicker than 42".
				Heavy loamy soils, sola 24-42" thick.
				Heavy loamy soils, sola 10-25" thick.

<sup>a</sup> The overall system of soil classification is being re-examined at the present time. The system presented here is designed to fit will permit. It should not be assumed that all of these soils as identified in other areas will exactly fit all categories defined here.

<sup>b</sup> A weak textural B is one in which a small amount of clay has accumulated. Some structure aggregates may have formed but material.

<sup>c</sup> lst. — limestone.

Table 29. — Continued

Order	Suborder	Group	Subgroup	Family
Mineral soils with an A <sub>1</sub> less than 5 inches thick or an A <sub>2</sub> (plowed layer) having value of 3.5 or lighter (Munsell rotation) when moist, and less than about 0.75% organic carbon (1.3% organic matter); A <sub>2</sub> or A <sub>3</sub> has value of 4 or lighter when moist.	Light-colored soils that show little or no evidence of wetness in A and slight to no evidence of wetness in B. Textural B horizon has a base saturation of more than 35% throughout.	Soils with textural B with no tonguing of A <sub>2</sub> into B.	Soils with mottles in upper 10" of B horizon.	Light loamy soils. Heavy loamy soils, sola thicker than 42".
				Heavy loamy soils, sola 24 to 42" thick.
			A <sub>1</sub> less than 5" thick, free of mottles in upper 10" of B and B is continuous horizontally.	Light loamy soils. Heavy loamy soils, sola thicker than 42".
				Heavy loamy soils, sola 24-42".
			A <sub>1</sub> less than 5" thick, discontinuous B consists of lamellae, usually below 60".	Heavy loamy soils, sola 10-30". Sandy soils.
			A <sub>1</sub> less than 5" thick, weak or no B.	Heavy loamy soils, sola less than 18".

Table 29. — Concluded

Order	Suborder	Group	Subgroup	Family
Organic soils with more than 20% organic matter.			A <sub>1</sub> less than 3" thick, mot-tles in upper 10" of B.	Light loamy soils.
				Heavy loamy soils, sola thicker than 42".
				Heavy loamy soils, sola 24-42".
				Fine-textured soils, sola 18-42".
			Muck more than 12" thick.	Fine-textured soils, sola less than 18".
	Same as Order.	Muck on peat.		Organic material thicker than 42".

<sup>a</sup> The overall system of soil classification is being re-examined at the present time. The system presented here is designed to fit will permit. It should not be assumed that all of these soils as identified in other areas will exactly fit all categories defined here.

<sup>b</sup> A weak textural B is one in which a small amount of clay has accumulated. Some structure aggregates may have formed but material.

<sup>c</sup> Ist. = limestone.

Table 30. — ESTIMATED AVERAGE ACRE YIELDS OF CROPS ON WILL COUNTY SOILS  
UNDER A HIGH LEVEL OF MANAGEMENT<sup>a</sup>

Type No.	Type name	Corn	Soy- beans	Oats	Alfalfa hay	Mixed pasture
		<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>days<sup>b</sup></i>
20	Woodland fine sandy loam.....	75	25	50	2.5	115
23	Blount silt loam.....	69	29	52	2.8	115
24	Miami silt loam.....	81	31	57	3.0	125
25	Hennepin loam.....	N	N	35	2.4	90
49	Watseka loamy fine sand.....	71	24	50	2.5	100
54	Plainfield sand.....	N	N	30	1.7	55
59	Lisbon silt loam.....	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3.5</b>	165
62	Herbert silt loam.....	88	35	63	3.1	140
67	Harpster silty clay loam.....	<b>82</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>55</b>	2.5	135
69	Milford silty clay loam to clay.....	<b>84</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2.9</b>	145
73	Huntsville loam, bottom.....	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>57</b>	3.2	150
80	Alexis silt loam.....	82	32	59	3.1	135
82	Millington loam, bottom.....	80	33	N	N	125
88	Hagener loamy sand.....	<b>65</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2.3</b>	85
89	Maumee fine sandy loam.....	77	27	45	2.2	110
93	Rodman gravelly loam.....	N	N	30	2.0	70
102	LaHogue loam.....	<b>90</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3.2</b>	140
103	Houghton muck.....	81	32	N	N	130
130	Pittwood fine sandy loam.....	85	34	56	2.8	130
131	Alvin fine sandy loam.....	70	23	47	2.6	100
132	Starks silt loam.....	79	30	54	2.8	125
134	Camden silt loam.....	80	30	56	3.0	125
145	Saybrook silt loam.....	<b>94</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3.3</b>	155
146	Elliott silt loam.....	<b>80</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3.1</b>	145
148	Proctor silt loam.....	<b>93</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3.3</b>	150
149	Brenton silt loam.....	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3.5</b>	165
151	Ridgeville fine sandy loam.....	<b>83</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3.1</b>	125
152	Drummer silty clay loam.....	<b>96</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3.2</b>	155
157	Rankin sandy loam.....	74	27	53	2.9	110
189	Martinton silt loam.....	<b>87</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3.2</b>	150
190	Onarga fine sandy loam.....	78	28	55	3.0	115
194	Morley silt loam.....	60	26	49	2.7	105
196	Harpster fine sandy loam.....	70	26	52	2.2	105
197	Troxel silt loam.....	96	36	68	3.3	160
206	Thorp silt loam.....	<b>72</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>	2.6	120
210	Lena muck.....	78	30	N	N	115
219	Millbrook silt loam.....	87	34	62	3.1	140
220	Plattville silt loam.....	86	33	63	3.1	145
228	Eylar silt loam.....	52	25	44	2.3	100
232	Ashkum silty clay loam.....	<b>82</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2.8</b>	140
235	Bryce clay loam to loam.....	<b>74</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2.6</b>	135
238	Rantoul silty clay.....	68	29	N	N	105
241	Chatsworth silty clay to clay.....	N	N	30	2.1	75
270	Oquawka sand.....	<b>59</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2.0</b>	70
290	Warsaw silt loam.....	<b>86</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3.1</b>	140
290-318	Warsaw silt loam-Lorenzo silt loam, undifferentiated.....	75	30	58	2.9	125
293	Andres silt loam.....	91	36	65	3.4	160
294	Symerton silt loam.....	86	34	62	3.2	150
295	Mokena silt loam.....	81	31	58	3.0	140
298	Beecher silt loam.....	75	30	56	2.9	130
311	Ritchey silt loam.....	50	24	46	2.5	100
313	Rodman loam.....	N	15	35	2.2	80
314	Joliet silt loam to silty clay loam.....	61	27	47	2.6	120
315	Channahon silt loam.....	56	26	50	2.7	110
316	Romeo silt loam.....	N	N	N	N	70

Table 30. — Concluded

Type No.	Type name	Corn	Soy-beans	Oats	Alfalfa hay	Mixed pasture
		<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>days<sup>b</sup></i>
317	Millsdale silty clay loam . . . . .	85	35	59	3.0	145
318	Lorenzo silt loam . . . . .	61	25	52	2.7	110
320	Frankfort silt loam to silty clay loam . . . . .	66	27	49	2.7	115
321	DuPage silt loam, bottom . . . . .	84	34	53	2.9	140
325	Dresden silt loam . . . . .	80	31	60	3.0	130
326	Homer silt loam . . . . .	80	31	56	2.8	120
327	Fox silt loam . . . . .	74	29	54	2.9	120
329	Will silty clay loam . . . . .	87	36	61	3.0	145
330	Peotone silty clay loam . . . . .	81	32	45	2.0	115

<sup>a</sup> Yields are for uneroded or only slightly eroded conditions and for the most typical slope range under which each soil is found; yields from bottomlands assume no damage from flooding. *N* means crop not adapted. Yields in **bold face** are based on experiments by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and long-time records kept by farmers in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Economics; the others are estimated yields. A high level of management includes intensive and near optimum application (under present conditions) of the following management practices: adequate drainage, timely use of good cultural practices, careful handling of manure, the use of limestone, phosphate, and potash as soil tests indicate, and the use of a cropping system which retards erosion and helps to maintain good tilth and the nitrogen supply. Optimum levels of nitrogen are maintained by the use of additional nitrogen fertilizers where necessary.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated number of days that one acre will carry one cow.

Table 31. — AVERAGE ACRE YIELDS — JOLIET SOIL EXPERIMENT FIELD,<sup>a</sup> CHIEFLY ELLIOTT SILT LOAM (146) WITH SOME ASHKUM SILTY CLAY LOAM (232)

12-Year Average, 1949-1960, Series 100-600

Treatment <sup>b</sup>	1st-year corn	Soybeans	2nd-year corn	Oats	Wheat	Hay
	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>tons</i>
O . . . . .	34.9 ± 1.7 <sup>c</sup>	21.9 ± 1.4 <sup>c</sup>	30.4 ± 2.7 <sup>c</sup>	42.0 ± 3.8 <sup>c</sup>	17.3 ± 1.6 <sup>c</sup>	.8 ± .10 <sup>c</sup>
M . . . . .	51.9 ± 2.1	26.0 ± 1.2	55.3 ± 3.5	55.2 ± 4.7	26.3 ± 2.2	1.3 ± .14
ML . . . . .	61.8 ± 2.2	27.0 ± 1.2	65.0 ± 3.8	60.6 ± 3.6	29.0 ± 2.0	1.6 ± .13
MLrP . . . . .	72.7 ± 2.7	29.3 ± 1.2	72.9 ± 3.2	65.9 ± 3.8	35.9 ± 2.3	2.4 ± .16
O . . . . .	38.0 ± 1.9	23.4 ± 1.3	30.0 ± 2.7	47.9 ± 3.7	17.6 ± 1.5	.9 ± .12
R . . . . .	41.6 ± 1.9	24.2 ± 1.3	33.0 ± 1.6	47.7 ± 4.0	18.7 ± 2.0	.....
RL . . . . .	50.5 ± 2.3	25.2 ± 1.4	44.4 ± 1.7	49.6 ± 3.9	20.3 ± 1.9	.....
RLrP . . . . .	75.4 ± 2.5	29.5 ± 1.4	58.8 ± 2.8	59.3 ± 3.8	32.3 ± 2.5	.....
RLrPK . . . . .	82.3 ± 3.3	32.0 ± 1.7	67.9 ± 3.1	57.3 ± 3.2	34.7 ± 2.3	.....
RLrP + 0-20-0 . . . . .	76.7 ± 2.6	29.5 ± 1.4	61.0 ± 3.2	60.9 ± 3.8	35.8 ± 2.0	.....
RLrPK + 0-20-0 . . . . .	82.0 ± 3.0	31.8 ± 1.6	67.6 ± 3.3	59.4 ± 3.7	35.7 ± 2.1	.....

<sup>a</sup> The cropping system followed was a 6-year rotation of corn, soybeans, corn, oats (legume catch crop), wheat, legume hay.

<sup>b</sup> O = no treatment; M = manure at the rate of 1 ton for each ton of crops removed; R = crop residues of stover, straw, legumes, including hay crop; L = limestone in 4 applications for a total of 9 tons per acre since 1915; rP = rock phosphate in 4 applications for a total of 4 tons per acre since 1915; K = muriate of potash (0-0-60) at 500 lb. an acre per rotation applied on the wheat, hay, and corn; 0-20-0 at 300 lb. per acre on the wheat since 1947 in addition to the normal treatment.

<sup>c</sup> Standard error of mean,  $SE_m = \frac{SE_x}{\sqrt{n}}$ , indicates the variability of sample means around the true mean, and hence the reliability of the observed mean. On the basis of 12 annual crop yields included in each mean, the true mean is expected to fall within ±2.2 SE<sub>m</sub> approximately 95 percent of the time. The standard error of the mean is also useful in judging the significance of differences between two means. If the difference is greater than 3 times the larger SE<sub>m</sub> of the means being compared, the difference is probably significant.

brown throughout the B. Intergrades between wet soils and soils that are not wet have some mottlings in the lower B or throughout the B, depending on the height to which the water table fluctuates. However, the A horizon is not mottled and has few or no iron-manganese concretions.

**Order.** All Will county soils can be grouped into three orders according to measurable differences in color, thickness, and other readily observed charac-

teristics of A<sub>1</sub> or (A<sub>p</sub>) horizons. These characteristics are determined by the amount of organic carbon (or organic matter) accumulated and preserved. This is due, in turn, to the type of native vegetation — which was predominantly either forest or prairie in Will county. Ponded conditions, as well as the probable existence of swamp vegetation, were partly responsible for the preservation of organic matter in muck soils. Base saturation in the A is an accessory characteristic.

## SOIL USES

Present and future uses of the soils and soil materials in Will county are many and varied. After deposition the materials remained relatively undisturbed for several thousand years (page 84). During this time calcium carbonate was leached from most areas to a depth of 2 to 4 feet, organic matter accumulated in the surface or topsoil, and some clay accumulated in the subsoil. These and other changes produced soil layers or horizons, each with specific characteristics that tend to determine its best uses.

## Agriculture

Some important management problems for each soil type are mentioned in the type descriptions, pages 13 to 78. Differences in slope and degree of erosion, while not shown on the map accompanying this report, need to be considered along with soil type in detailed farm planning. For these features and for more specific management suggestions consult the management guide (13) for individual farms or see the county farm adviser or Soil Conservation Service work unit conservationist.

Estimated long-time average yields of the major farm crops adapted to Will county are given in Table 30. These yields are for uneroded or only slightly eroded soils and for the most typical slope range on which each type is found. A high level of management is assumed, including (1) adequate drainage where needed; (2) a cropping system which retards erosion and helps maintain good soil tilth and an adequate nitrogen supply; (3) additional erosion-control practices where needed; (4) timely use of good cultural practices;

(5) careful handling of manure and crop residues; (6) use of limestone, phosphate, and potash as soil tests indicate; and (7) application of supplemental nitrogen and minor elements as necessary.

The yields are based on current information. With more intensive practices or with improvements in soil and crop technology and farming practices, yields may be higher. Where practices are less intensive, where slope is unfavorable, or where erosion has been severe, lower yields may be expected.

Yields obtained on the Joliet experiment field are shown in Table 31.<sup>1</sup> Management on this field is considered high level, except where liming and fertilizer treatment is variable as shown in the table. According to the data in Table 31, additions of manure produce moderate to large increases over no treatment for all crops grown. Phosphorus produces moderate to large increases over both manure-lime and residue-lime for all crops grown except soybeans. Limestone

<sup>1</sup> Lang, A. L., Miller, L. B., and Mulvaney, D. L. Personal communication.

Table 32. — AVERAGE ACRE YIELDS, 1953 THROUGH 1960, OQUAWKA SOIL EXPERIMENT FIELD,<sup>a</sup> ON OQUAWKA SAND (270)

Series 200, 300, 500, and 600

Treatment <sup>b</sup>	Corn	Soybeans	Wheat <sup>c</sup>	Corn	Soybeans	Alfalfa hay	Alfalfa hay
	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>bu.</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>tons</i>
O.....	28.5 ± 3.1 <sup>d</sup>	12.2 ± 2.5 <sup>d</sup>	4.2 ± 1.2 <sup>d</sup>	26.7 ± 3.8 <sup>d</sup>	6.4 ± .9 <sup>d</sup>	.4 ± .3 <sup>d</sup>	.6 ± .5 <sup>d</sup>
O+N.....	38.2 ± 8.7			56.3 ± 6.0			
M.....	42.8 ± 6.4	16.9 ± 3.4	8.9 ± 2.0	57.4 ± 9.5	10.6 ± 1.9	.8 ± .3	.7 ± .4
M+N.....	55.0 ± 8.1			84.3 ± 8.3			
ML.....	51.9 ± 12.8	20.2 ± 3.2	15.2 ± 2.4	72.8 ± 4.7	13.9 ± 1.2	1.6 ± .6	2.7 ± .7
ML+N.....	55.3 ± 16.5			82.0 ± 8.8			
MLrP.....	49.5 ± 13.7	20.9 ± 2.8	15.3 ± 2.1	71.8 ± 5.4	14.7 ± 2.4	1.7 ± .7	2.8 ± .9
MLrP+N.....	53.3 ± 22.2			82.0 ± 10.4			
RL.....	45.7 ± 9.8	19.2 ± 4.1	10.3 ± 2.4	54.0 ± 8.0	9.5 ± 1.5	.9 ± .3	1.3 ± .2
RL+N.....	43.0 ± 11.9			61.0 ± 6.6			
RLrP.....	41.9 ± 9.9	18.7 ± 3.8	11.1 ± 2.2	51.1 ± 6.8	9.6 ± 1.4	1.0 ± .4	1.6 ± .4
RLrP+N.....	51.2 ± 13.0			61.3 ± 8.0			
RLrPK.....	41.7 ± 14.6	22.1 ± 4.2	15.3 ± 2.7	64.8 ± 8.3	13.2 ± 1.1	1.9 ± .6	3.0 ± .8
RLrPK+N.....	47.5 ± 15.5			79.7 ± 10.1			
<b>New treatments beginning in 1951</b>							
RLK.....	44.6 ± 9.8	20.5 ± 3.0	11.8 ± 2.1	48.5 ± 5.5	10.0 ± 2.5	1.0 ± .6	2.0 ± .8
RLK+N.....	43.1 ± 2.3			76.1 ± 2.5			
RLsPK.....	41.3 ± 4.1	20.8 ± 3.7	11.7 ± 1.7	47.6 ± 4.2	10.5 ± 2.0	1.2 ± .7	2.1 ± .9
RLsPK+N.....	58.8 ± 10.7			80.1 ± 5.7			
RLrPK.....	41.6 ± 4.5	19.8 ± 3.2	12.2 ± 2.3	41.5 ± 1.7	9.4 ± .9	.9 ± .6	2.0 ± .9
RLrPK+N.....	45.4 ± 11.8			66.3 ± 7.0			

<sup>a</sup> The cropping system followed from 1951 through 1960 was corn, soybeans, wheat (clover catch crop), corn, soybeans, wheat, alfalfa, and alfalfa.

<sup>b</sup> O = no treatment; M = manure at the rate of one ton for each ton of crops removed; R = crop residues of stover, straw and legumes; L = limestone—7 applications for a total of 13 tons per acre since 1915; rP = rock phosphate—4 applications for a total of 4 tons per acre since 1915; sP = superphosphate (0-20-0)—400 lb. per acre per rotation since 1951 (200 lb. on wheat, 100 lb. on corn, and 100 lb. on hay); K = muriate of potash (0-0-60)—332 lb. per acre per rotation (83 lb. on each crop); N = nitrogen—60 lb. per acre side-dressed on corn.

<sup>c</sup> Each average yield for wheat includes 8 annual yields, 4 produced during the first part of the rotation sequence, and 4 produced during the last part (see footnote a). Wheat yields were similar during both the first and last parts of the cropping sequence and, therefore, they were combined into an 8-year average, 1953-1960. Each average yield for corn, soybeans, and alfalfa hay includes 4 annual yields. Average yields of these 3 crops were different, depending upon their position in the cropping system.

<sup>d</sup> Standard error of mean,  $SEm = \frac{SEx}{\sqrt{N}}$ , indicates the variability of sample means around the true mean, and hence the reliability of the observed mean. On the basis of 8 annual crop yields included in each mean for wheat, the true mean is expected to fall within ± 2.3 SEm approximately 95 percent of the time. On the basis of 4 annual crop yields included in each mean for corn, soybeans, and alfalfa hay, the true mean is expected to fall within ± 3.2 SEm approximately 95 percent of the time.

in combination with manure or residues increases the yields of corn but has only a slight effect on other crops. Potassium tends to increase yields of corn, soybeans, and wheat over the residues-lime-phosphorus treatment. In the residue system, first-year corn outyielded second-year corn by 6 to 16 bushels an acre. The lower yields of second-year corn are probably due to inadequate nitrogen.

Table 32<sup>1</sup> shows yields of corn, soybeans, wheat, and alfalfa hay on the

<sup>1</sup> Lang, A. L., Miller, L. B., and Gholson, C. A. Personal communication.

Oquawka Soil Experiment Field in Henderson county. This field is on Oquawka sand, some of which occurs in Will county. Information from this field should also apply to Plainfield sand, Hagener loamy sand, and other relatively drouthy sandy soils.

On this field, manure increased the yields of corn, soybeans, and wheat. Limestone in addition to manure further increased the yields of these crops, and also increased yields of alfalfa hay. Limestone with crop residues had about the same effect as manure alone. Rock phosphate in addition to manure-lime

Table 33. — SOME ENGINEERING PROPERTIES AND DATA OF SELECTED HORIZONS OF THE PRE

Area on assoc. map	Soil series <sup>b</sup>	Organic matter in 0-7" layers	Seasonal water table <sup>a</sup>	Horizon	Depth in inches	B.P.R. report number	Structure	Permeability	Shrink-swell potential	Grain sizes <sup>c</sup>				
										Percent passing sieve			% silt .05-.002 mm.	% clay <.002 mm.
										No. 10 2.0 mm.	No. 40 0.42 mm.	No. 200 0.075 mm.		
I	Miami near modal	Low	Low	A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	0-6 16-32	87953 87954	Crumb Subangular blocky	Moderate Moderate	Moderate Moderate	100 99	98 98	92 94	64 45	25 45
II	Drummer heavy B phase	Very high	High	A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub> B-C	0-20 20-32 32+	87947 87948 87949	Granular Angular blocky Massive	Moderate Moderate Moderate	Very high Very high Moderate to low	100 100 100	98 98 98	94 93 93	55 50 50	36 40 41
III	Lisbon	High	Medium	B C			Subangular blocky Massive	Moderate Moderate	High Low	98-100 85-95		80-95 60-90		35-45 15-30
	Saybrook near modal	High	Low	A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub> C	0-12 21-32 32+	87950 87951 87952	Granular Subangular blocky Massive	Rapid Moderate Moderate	High Moderate Low	100 100 84	99 99 80	92 94 74	62 48 44	27 44 27
	Blount borderline to Morley	Low	Medium	A <sub>p</sub> B <sub>2</sub> C	0-10 15-27 27+	87955 87956 87957	Crumb Angular blocky Massive	Slow Slow Slow	Moderate High Moderate	98 96 97	96 95 94	87 90 88	67 40 53	17 46 32
	Eylar near modal	Low	Medium	A <sub>p</sub> B <sub>2</sub> C	0-6 11-22 22+	87960 87961 87962	Crumb Angular blocky Angular blocky to massive	Moderate Very slow Very slow	Moderate High High	99 99 100	97 96 96	88 95 94	57 34 40	28 61 54
IV-V	Ashkun near modal	Very high	High	A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	0-12 12-26	87965 87966	Granular Angular blocky	Moderate Slow	Very high Very high		100	98 100	56 51	39 47
VI	Beecher	Medium	Medium	B C			Angular blocky Massive	Slow Slow	High Moderate	95-100 95-100		80-95 75-90		30-50 25-45
	Elliott moderately well drained	High	Medium	A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	0-8 18-33	87963 87964	Granular Angular blocky	Moderate Slow	High High	100 99	100 99	95 87	62 45	29 40
	Andres	High	Medium	B C			Subangular blocky Massive	Moderate Slow	High Moderate	98-100 95-100		85-95 75-90		35-45 25-40
	Symerton	High	Low	B C			Subangular blocky Massive	Moderate Slow	Moderate Moderate	98-100 95-100		85-95 75-90		30-45 25-40



Table 33. — Continued

Area on assoc. map	Soil series <sup>b</sup>	Organic matter in 0.7" layer <sup>c</sup>	Seasonal water table <sup>d</sup>	Hori- zon	Depth in inches	B.P.R. report num- ber	Structure	Permea- bility	Shrink- swell potential	Grain sizes <sup>e</sup>					
										Percent passing sieve				% silt .05-.002 mm.	% clay <.002 mm.
										No. 10 2.0 mm.	No. 40 0.42 mm.	No. 200 0.075 mm.	No. 200 0.075 mm.		
VII	Bryce near modal	Very high	High	A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	0-12 12-36	87958 87959	Granular Angular blocky	Moderate Very slow	Very high High	100	100 98	99 93	59 41	38 52	
	Frankfort	Medium	High	B C			Angular blocky Massive	Very slow Very slow	High High	98-100 98-100		80-98 80-98		40-55 35-55	
VIII	Brenton	High	Medium	B C			Subangular blocky Stratified	Moderate Moderate	High Low	98-100 75-100		70-95 35-95		20-45 10-40	
	Drummer	Very high	High	B C			Angular blocky Stratified	Moderate Moderate	Very high Low	95-100 75-100		60-95 35-95		20-45 10-40	
IX	Rodman	High to low	Very low	A <sub>1</sub> C			Crumb Single grain	Moderate Very rapid	Moderate Very low	98-100 25-50		75-95 0-20		20-45 0-5	
	Warsaw near modal	High	Very low	A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub> C	0-14 24-30 33+	87944 87945 87946	Crumb Subangular blocky Single grain	Moderate Moderate Very rapid	Moderate Moderate Very low	100 100 28	99 97 15	95 91 4	69 51 3	25 43 1	
X	Alvin	Very low	Very low	B C			Subangular blocky Single grain	Moderate Very rapid	Low Very low	98-100 95-100		25-45 15-75		5-25 5-15	

<sup>a</sup> Data in **bold face** are results of analyses made in laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads using standard procedures of the American Road & Builders Builders' Association.

<sup>b</sup> The soil series listed in this table comprise 82 percent of the area of Will County.

<sup>c</sup> Relative average amounts of organic matter in the surface 7" layer (approximate plow depth) of uneroded soils are: very low = less than 5 percent, high = 5 to 8 percent, and very high = more than 8 percent.

<sup>d</sup> Water table is usually highest in spring and may be permanent or perched. In areas of fine-textured till it is usually perched. Referred to as surface, high = at surface, medium = within 1 to 2 feet, low = within 2 to 4 feet, very low = seldom within 5 feet.

<sup>e</sup> The various grain-size fractions were calculated on the basis of total material. Determinations of silt and clay were by the hydrometer method.

<sup>f</sup> Classification estimates shown in **bold face** indicate probable predominant classification.

<sup>g</sup> Average value for percentage coarser than 2 millimeters was used in this classification.

<sup>h</sup> N.P. = nonplastic.

<sup>i</sup> lst = limestone.

Table 33. — Concluded

Area on assoc. map	Soil series <sup>b</sup>	Organic matter in 0-7" layers	Seasonal water table <sup>d</sup>	Horizon	Depth in inches	B.P.R. report number	Structure	Permeability	Shrink-swell potential	Grain sizes <sup>e</sup>				
										Percent passing sieve				% clay <.002 mm.
										No. 10 2.0 mm.	No. 40 0.42 mm.	No. 200 0.074 mm.	% silt .05-.002 mm.	
XI	Maumee near modal	High	High	A <sub>1</sub> B-C	0-18 18+	87970 87971	Single grain Single grain	Very rapid Very rapid	Moderate to low Very low	100	98	22	12	8
										100	99	9	2	5
										98-100		20-30		4-10
XII	Plainfield	Very low	Medium	A <sub>2</sub> C			Single grain Single grain	Very rapid Very rapid	Very low Very low	98-100		3-25		0-10
										98-100		8-30		3-10
										98-100		3-25		0-10
XIII	Joliet	High	High	B R			Subangular blocky Level — bedded 1st. j	Moderate	High	98-100		50-90		20-40
										90-100		40-90		20-30
XIV	Huntsville	High	Medium	A <sub>1</sub> C			Crumb Level — bedded 1st.	Moderate	Moderate	98-100		85-98		15-40
										85-100		20-50		10-25
	Proctor coarse-textured at 4-5 ft.	High	Low	A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub> C	0-16 28-45 45+	87967 87968 87969	Crumb Subangular blocky Single grain	Moderate Moderate Very rapid	Moderate Moderate Very low	100	93	66	42	20
										91	77	39	17	20
										43	30	16	8	6

<sup>a</sup> Data in **bold face** are results of analyses made in laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads using standard procedures of the American Road & Builders Builders' Association.

<sup>b</sup> The soil series listed in this table comprise 82 percent of the area of Will County.

<sup>c</sup> Relative average amounts of organic matter in the surface 7" layer (approximate plow depth) of uneroded soils are: very low = less than 5 percent, high = 5 to 8 percent, and very high = more than 8 percent.

<sup>d</sup> Water table is usually highest in spring and may be permanent or perched. In areas of fine-textured till it is usually perched. Referred to as surface, high = at surface, medium = within 1 to 2 feet, low = within 2 to 4 feet, very low = seldom within 5 feet.

<sup>e</sup> The various grain-size fractions were calculated on the basis of total material. Determinations of silt and clay were by the hydrometer method.

<sup>f</sup> Classification estimates shown in **bold face** indicate probable predominant classification.

<sup>g</sup> Average value for percentage coarser than 2 millimeters was used in this classification.

<sup>h</sup> N. P. = nonplastic.

<sup>i</sup> 1st = limestone.

and residues-lime treatments gave little or no increases on this field. However, the sandy soils of Will county are somewhat lower in available phosphorus than those of Henderson county, and so may be more responsive to rock phosphate or superphosphate. Potash on the Oquawka field tended to increase yields of alfalfa hay, corn, and soybeans in the second half of the rotation but not the first half. Supplemental nitrogen on corn gave variable but relatively good increases on all plots except residues-lime and residues-lime-potash.

### Engineering<sup>1</sup>

This soil report and the soil map are prepared chiefly for agronomic purposes and may be somewhat generalized for certain engineering uses. However, they should be useful in planning more detailed engineering surveys in the immediate area of any construction project in Will county. Table 33 gives some common engineering properties of 25 soil series. All these series except Eylar appear in the legend of the soil association map (Fig. 19). Together, the 25 series make up 82 percent of the area of Will county. Interpretations for the other soil types may be made from the information given for similar soils.

Some important soil properties in the application of engineering practices are organic matter content, texture (grain size or particle-size distribution), kind of clay (14, 27), and compactness. Because Will county soils range widely in these properties, the profile characteristics of each type as described on pages 13 to 78 should be studied thoroughly before construction projects are undertaken. Although the use of large earth-moving machinery usually precludes separating the material of one soil horizon from that of another, such separations are desirable and important for certain purposes (21).

<sup>1</sup>This section was prepared in cooperation with T. H. Thornburn, Professor of Civil Engineering.

According to information from the Indiana Sand Experiment Field, near Culver, limestone along with manure gives good yield increases on such sandy soils as Plainfield, Oquawka, and Hagen. Without manure, a complete fertilizer is important. If no legume hay crops are grown so that no top growth is returned, supplemental nitrogen is also needed (15). Irrigation experiments, 1955 through 1958, indicate that with adequate fertilization and proper plant population, irrigation should double or triple corn yields (16, 17).

**Organic matter** will absorb large amounts of water and will swell and shrink a great deal. Material high in organic matter should not be used as road fill or subgrade material or as footings for buildings. It should be avoided as much as possible in the construction of earthen dams, levees, terraces, and similar structures. Instead it should be used as top dressing for lawns and on cuts and fills where grasses, shrubs, trees, or possibly crops are to be grown. Areas of soils high in organic matter are excellent places in which to install absorption fields for home sewage-disposal systems providing other factors are favorable, such as slope, depth of organic horizon, permeability of substrata, and depth to water table.

When undisturbed, the A<sub>1</sub> horizon (surface soil or topsoil) of all Will county soils is relatively high in organic matter. After cultivation, the percentage of organic matter in the plowed layer (A<sub>p</sub>) becomes considerably lower in many soils.

This is particularly true of the light-colored Gray-Brown Podzolic soils developed under forest vegetation, where the plowed layer is thicker than the A<sub>1</sub> horizon. Normally the plowed layer of these soils is a mixture of the original A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub> horizons, but on severely eroded slopes it consists of B or C horizon material. Where the virgin A<sub>1</sub> horizon of

these soils ranges between 4 and 8 percent organic matter (organic carbon  $\times 1.724$ ), the  $A_p$  usually has less than 3 or 3.5 percent. Before buildings or highways are constructed in or across areas of Gray-Brown Podzolic soils, the organic  $A_1$  and silty or sandy  $A_2$  horizons should be removed and replaced with gravel or crushed rock to obtain a more stable foundation or subgrade.

In the dark Brunizem and very dark Humic-Gley soils, whose original  $A_1$  horizons were thicker than the present plowed layer, organic matter may be reduced only slightly by farming. It will be low, however, on severely eroded slopes where the  $A_p$  is composed of B or C horizon material.

The Brunizem  $A_1$  horizons generally range between 4 and 9 percent in organic matter, and the Humic-Gleys between 5 and 10 percent. Before construction work, the  $A_1$  horizons should be removed and replaced with more stable materials. The  $A_1$  materials of the Brunizem soils, such as Andres, Brenton, Elliott, La-Hogue, Lisbon, Proctor, Saybrook, and Symerton, are excellent as top dressing for lawns and gardens.

Muck soils usually are 25 to 65 percent organic matter, whereas peat soils are usually more than 65 percent. In Houghton muck and Lena muck areas all structures should be pile-supported or else the organic and other unstable

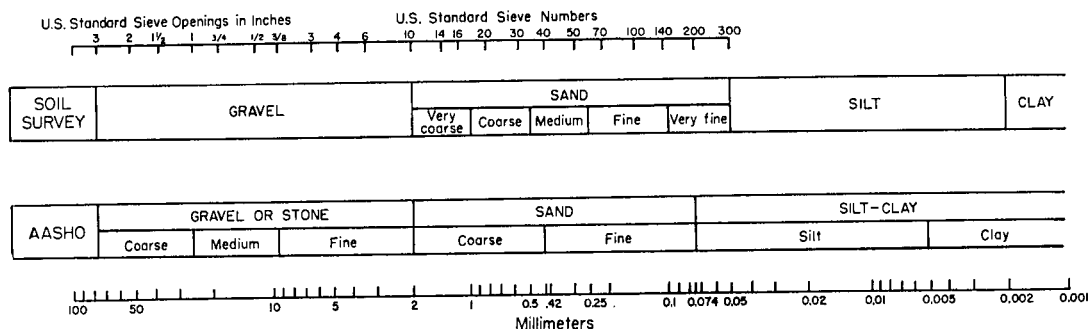
materials should be removed and replaced with gravel, rock, or other stable materials.

Areas of both Humic-Gley and muck soils need considerable filling to raise all exposed parts of structures above high water. Underground structures will need to be waterproofed as adequate drainage is difficult to establish. Sewage-disposal absorption fields should not be placed in undrained areas of Humic-Gley or muck soils because the water table is often at or above the soil surface, particularly during wet seasons.

**Texture.** A very important soil characteristic for engineering purposes is texture or the distribution of the various-sized particles (gravel, sand, silt, and clay). Tables 6 through 24 give this information for some of the soil types. These tables indicate the textural classification used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, which differs slightly from the one used by the American Association of Highway Officials (Fig. 20).

*Gravel* is composed of rock fragments too coarse to flow when saturated with water. It is easy to move with power-driven machinery. Gravel is excellent for road and railroad fill, subgrade material, and footings for structures. When washed and screened it is useful in concrete construction. It is poor material

#### COMPARISON OF PARTICLE SIZE SCALES



Relationships between the four major particle-size fractions as used by the Soil Survey and as used by the American Association of State Highway Officials. Principal differences are the points at which silt is separated from sand and clay is separated from silt. (Fig. 20)

for diversion terraces, levees, and dams. Most gravel deposits in Will county contain variable proportions of finer material.

The C horizons of Dresden, Fox, Homer, Lorenzo, Rodman, Warsaw, and Will soils have enough gravel to be coarse, loose, and porous. Farm ponds and reservoirs should not be located in areas of these soils with the expectation of maintaining a water level above the permanent ground-water table. Rodman, Warsaw, Lorenzo, and Fox soils are excellent for sewage-disposal absorption fields, but the fields should not be placed near shallow wells that supply water for homes. Dresden and Homer are fairly suitable if the tile lines are placed no deeper than about 2 feet. Will silty clay loam is not suitable because the ground-water level approaches the land surface during wet periods.

*Sand* is composed of rock and mineral grains smaller than 2.0 millimeters in diameter but coarse enough to be seen with the naked eye or with a low-power (5- to 10-power) lens. It is the chief grain size to a depth of about 3 feet in Rankin, and to depths of 4 or more feet in Alvin, Hager, Harpster fine sandy loam (No. 196), Maumee, Onarga, Oquawka, Pittwood, Plainfield, Ridgeville, Watseka, and Woodland.

Oquawka and Plainfield represent the cleanest sand to be found in Will county. They contain very little organic matter, silt, or clay. The A<sub>1</sub> horizons of Maumee and Harpster fine sandy loam are relatively high in organic matter. Alvin and Woodland are low in organic matter but have some clay in the B horizons. Onarga, Rankin, and Ridgeville have moderate accumulations of organic matter in the A horizons and moderate amounts of clay in the B. Rankin also has a silty clay loam till substratum at a depth of 2 to 3 feet. Pittwood is high in organic matter in the A and has a moderate clay accumulation in the B horizon.

Sand is nonplastic and has a very low liquid limit. It is easy to move but has

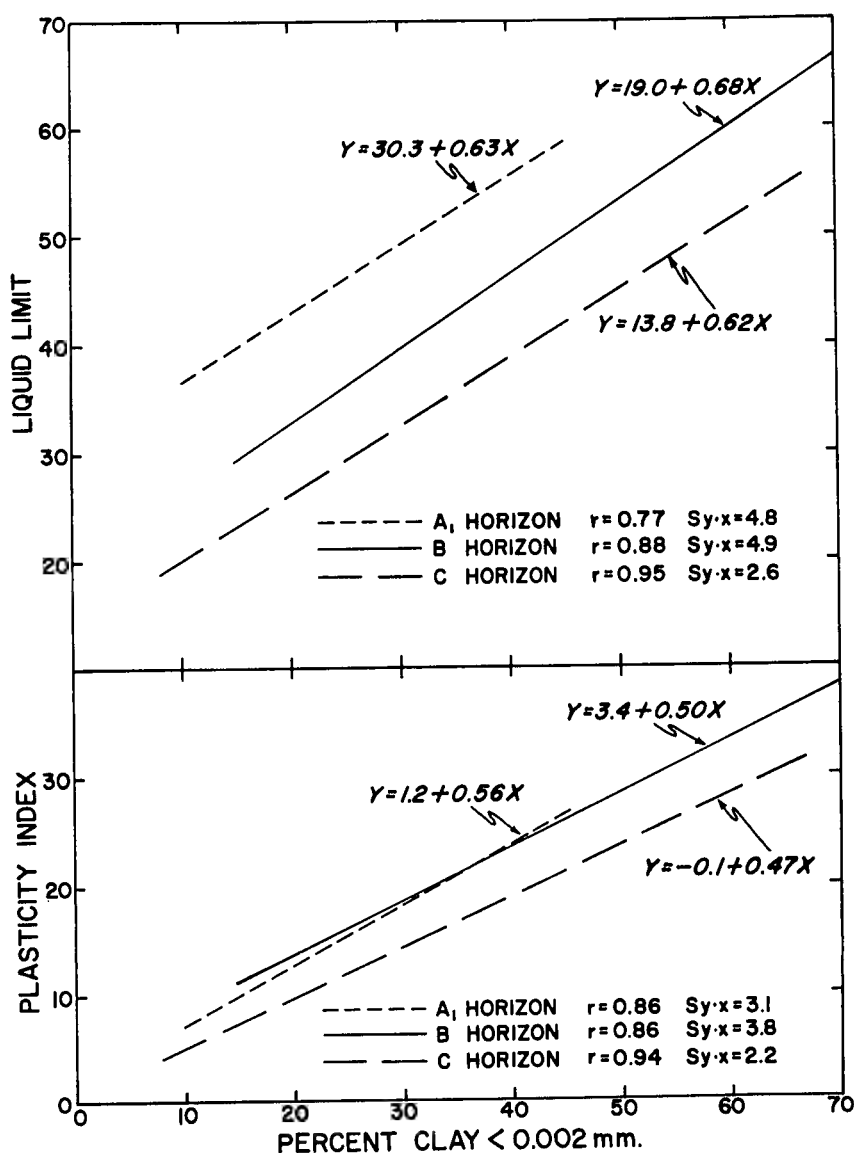
only fair to poor compaction characteristics. When saturated with water it flows readily and is very unstable. It is relatively stable when dry. It is not suitable for terraces, levees, or dams and is not good fill material unless kept dry. All well-drained sandy soils are excellent for sewage-disposal absorption fields. Maumee, Harpster (No. 196), Woodland, and Pittwood are not suitable unless thoroughly drained.

*Silt* particles cannot be distinguished with the naked eye but can be seen with a high-power lens or microscope. Silt is an important constituent of various horizons in a large number of soil types. It is mixed with sand or gravel in some horizons of a few soils and with clay in all horizons of many soils in Will county.

All A horizons of the loam and silt loam soil types are high in silt. B horizons vary from relatively low to relatively high silt contents. The C horizons of Brenton, Hennepin, Herbert, Lisbon, Miami, Millbrook, Saybrook, and Starks soils are composed of material high in silt. However, the till C horizons are usually somewhat compacted from glacial action and are often slowly permeable.

On the upland moraines and till plains the silty covering is probably derived primarily from a thin loessial overburden; on the outwash plains and bottomlands silt is mostly water-deposited. Loam, silt loam, and silty clay loam glacial tills are also high in silt.

Silt loam material has high absorptive capacity. When saturated with water, it flows readily and is unstable. When dry, it is stable. It is easy to move but has only fair compaction characteristics. Although it is fair for low dikes, levees, or diversion terraces, it erodes easily. Silt makes a good top dressing for lawns, particularly when organic matter is high as in the dark brown to black A<sub>1</sub> soil horizons. It is suitable for sewage-disposal absorption fields if other factors such as depth to water table, slope, and thickness, are favorable.



Liquid limit and plasticity index increase with an increase in clay content. Liquid limit also increases with organic matter. Kind of clay is sometimes important. Clay-content data used in this chart were determined by the pipette method. (Fig. 21)

Clay particles are extremely fine — less than 0.002 mm. (1/12,500 inch). Clay is present in all horizons of all Will county soils, but in widely varying amounts. In the C horizons of Fox, Lorenzo, Rodman, Warsaw, Plainfield, Hagener, Oquawka, and Watseka, clay content is usually less than 3 percent and may be as low as 1 percent. In parts

of the B horizons of Eylar, Chatsworth, and Frankfort, it may be as high as 60 percent. All horizons of the other soils range between these two extremes.

There is fair but not exact correlation between clay content, liquid limit, and plasticity index (Table 33). The amount of organic matter, kind of clay, orientation of particles, and proportions of

gravel, sand, and silt are also important. In general, liquid limit increases with increase in clay (Fig. 21). But for a given amount of clay, the liquid limits are highly significantly greater in the A<sub>1</sub> horizons than in B and C horizons. The primary reason is that the A<sub>1</sub> horizons contain more organic matter (Tables 6 through 24). A highly significant difference in liquid limit also exists between the B and C horizons. The liquid limit is higher in the B horizon because montmorillonite makes up a large proportion of the B horizon clay minerals.

Plasticity index also increases with clay content and, for a given amount of clay, the A and B horizons have higher plasticity indexes than C horizons (Fig. 21).

Not only do soil materials high in clay have different engineering uses than those low in clay, but the uses of clay soils vary with the degree of wetness or dryness. Soil material that is more than about 27 percent clay is hard when dry. Combined with silt, it is soft and ooze-like when saturated with water. At optimum moisture, clay is pliable, but it is also sticky and is likely to adhere to earth-moving machinery. All these characteristics pose engineering problems.

The extent of the engineering problems also varies with the kind of clay minerals. In general montmorillonite is the most active clay mineral in Will county soils and presents the most prob-

lems. A discussion of the different kinds of clay is on page 84.

**Compactness.** Specific information on soil compaction is meager. Bulk density measurements<sup>1</sup> or maximum dry density measurements (Table 33) reflect compaction, but they are also influenced by texture, structure, and organic matter content.

Other things being equal, compact material has a higher density than material that is not compact. In general, unleached till is more compact than unleached loess. The bulk density of unleached till in northeastern Illinois varies from 1.56 to 1.80, with an average of 1.70 for eight determinations. The bulk density of unleached loess from central and northwestern Illinois varies from 1.31 to 1.58 with an average of 1.47 for eleven determinations. Till is more dense because it has been compacted by glacial ice.

Water moves very slowly through compact till. Such material is not suitable for sewage-disposal absorption fields. Farm drainage systems do not function properly where the tile are placed in compact till.

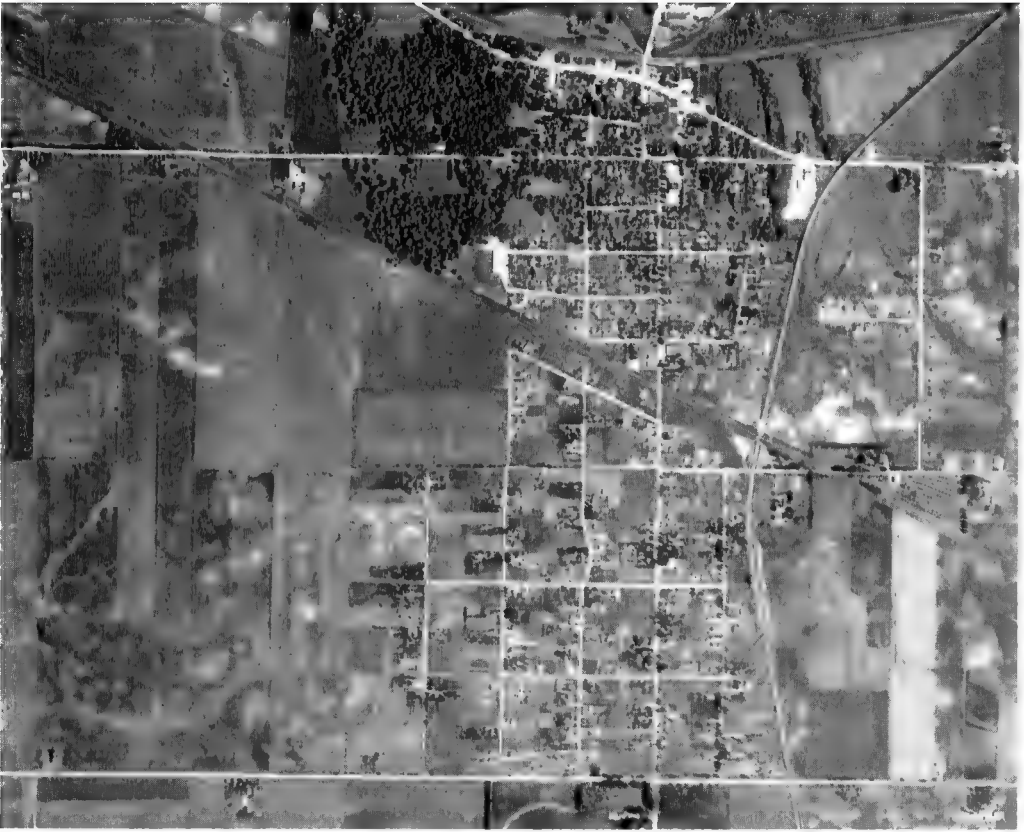
If left undisturbed, compact till of loam and finer texture is usually very stable and is excellent as footings for structures, subgrade, and as basins for lakes or ponds. After it is dug up it more nearly assumes the properties of its predominating texture or grain size.

### Urban Development

The last 10 years or so have seen an increase in size and number of housing developments in Will county, and the trend is likely to continue (Figs. 10 and 22). Such expansion has created problems in proper land use. Because the characteristics and proper use of soils vary widely, caution is needed in choosing locations, not only for dwellings but for many types of industrial developments.

Many soil characteristics mentioned in the detailed profile descriptions (pages 13 to 78), as well as some of the features discussed in the foregoing agricultural and engineering interpretation sections, apply to the use of soils and soil materials for urban development. These sec-

<sup>1</sup>Bulk density values are determined from the weight of a given volume of oven-dry (105° C.) soil material divided by the weight of an equal volume of water.



Many farms are giving way to subdivisions, shopping centers, and industry. Good land-use planning is needed to preserve the more productive land for agriculture. (Fig. 22)



Caution must be used in choosing sites for dwellings and other buildings. Low areas should be avoided unless adequate drainage can be maintained. (Fig. 23)



tions, together with the soil map at the back of this report, will indicate the soil characteristics in any given area.

Locations should be chosen with as much suitable soil material as possible and then the best use should be made of each material. This is necessary to obtain stable footings, adequate drainage around the base of foundations, satisfactory absorption fields for home sewage systems (3A), a smooth surface for attractive landscaping, and a topsoil for lawn and garden that is fertile and porous without being loose and drouthy.

Not all housing or industrial develop-

ments can be built in areas of desirable soil materials. But indiscriminate location of these developments in Will county without a thorough understanding of soil conditions can mean undesirable consequences in the form of health hazards and added expense (Fig. 23).

If a chosen area does not provide soil materials suitable for every purpose, then proper building materials, construction methods, and drainage systems become especially important. Often prior examination by trained personnel and careful planning by the subdivider and contractor will be needed for best results.

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## GLOSSARY

**Alluvial sediment** — soil material deposited from flowing water when speed of water is reduced.

**Alluvial soil** — soil material so recently deposited that no recognizable B horizon has formed although some organic matter may have accumulated in the A.

**Bog soil** — a soil with a surface horizon dominated by organic matter.

**Brunizem soil** — a soil with a thick (>10-12 inches) dark A<sub>1</sub>, no A<sub>2</sub>, and sometimes an A<sub>3</sub>, on a well-oxidized B horizon. Some soils with an imperfectly oxidized B have been classified as Brunizem in this report.

**Calcareous** — containing enough limestone particles to cause the soil mass to effervesce (bubble) when treated with dilute hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.

**Catena (soil)** — a group of associated soils which developed from similar parent material but which differ in characteristics of the solum because of differences in oxidation or drainage.

**Compact** — closely packed and difficult to penetrate.

**Consistence** — resistance to crushing or rupture, due to the attraction of particles to one another.

**Drift (glacial)** — materials of glacial origin, including both till and outwash.

**Gray-Brown Podzolic soil** — a soil with a thin (<4-5 inches) dark A<sub>1</sub> and a light brownish-gray A<sub>2</sub> on a well-oxidized B horizon. Some soils with an imperfectly oxidized (mottled) B have been classified as Gray-Brown Podzolic in this report.

**Horizon (soil)** — a natural layer or structural division lying approximately parallel to the land surface and differing from adjacent layers in one or more characteristics. The principal horizons are designated by the letters A, B, C, and R (Fig.2). Subhorizons are designated by subscript numerals—1, 2, 3, etc.—after the letters, except that a plowed layer is designated by the symbol  $A_p$ . Roman numerals designate lithologic discontinuities, or marked changes in the character of the rock. The numeral I is omitted, and only II, III, etc., are used to indicate the second, third, or more contrasting layers.

**Humic-Gley soil** — a soil with a thick (>10–12 inches) black  $A_1$  that grades gradually into a grayish B that usually has a few yellowish-brown to olive mottles.

**Krotovina** — a crayfish or other crustacean burrow, sometimes also a rodent burrow, partly or wholly filled with darker soil material. Best developed in the B horizon of Humic-Gley soils.

**Lacustrine sediment** — soil material of fine texture deposited in quiet water of lakes or ponds.

**Liquid limit** — that moisture content (percent moisture by weight on oven-dry basis) at which the soil passes from the plastic to the liquid state.

**Lithosol soil** — a shallow (<12–15 inches) soil on bedrock, with an A horizon but no B or C.

**Loess** — a wind deposit composed chiefly of mineral particles of silt size.

**Low Humic-Gley soil** — a soil with a dark grayish  $A_1$  that grades into a grayish weakly mottled B (a few yellowish-brown to olive spots). Sometimes a weakly developed  $A_2$  is present.

**Moraine** — a glacial ridge composed of till.

**Outwash** — water-deposited sediments, usually stratified, primarily from glacial melt waters.

**Parent material (soil)** — earth material from which soils are formed.

**Planosol soil** — a soil with a light gray silty to sandy  $A_2$ , low in clay, that changes abruptly to a dense, plastic to hard B, high in clay.

**Plastic** — capable of being molded or smoothed without crumbling.

**Plastic limit** — that moisture content (percent moisture by weight on oven-dry basis) at which soil material passes from the semisolid to the plastic state, or the lowest moisture content at which soil material can be rolled by hand into a thread  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter without crumbling.

**Plasticity index** — the numerical difference in moisture content between liquid limit and plastic limit.

**Prairie** — an association of native grass and herb vegetation with no trees or shrubs.

**Regosol soil** — a shallow soil, with an A horizon but no B horizon, on unweathered, unconsolidated material.

**Texture (soil)** — the relative proportions of the various particle size fractions — gravel, sand, silt, and clay.

**Till (glacial)** — mixed materials deposited from glaciers without sorting as to size.

**Topography** — the pattern of slopes or configuration of a land surface.

**Weathering** — the disintegration and decomposition of soil materials by action of climatic elements such as air, water, sunlight, freezing, and thawing.

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\* No longer available for distribution.

\*\* Report No. 74 for Iroquois county replaces No. 22; No. 72 for Livingston county replaces No. 25; and No. 80 for Will county replaces No. 35.

Much new information about soils has been obtained since the older soil maps and reports in the above list were printed, especially Nos. 1 to 53, which were issued before 1933. For many areas this newer information is necessary if the maps and other soil information in the reports are to be correctly interpreted. Help in making these interpretations can be obtained by writing to the Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois, Urbana.

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program information (e.g., Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.), please contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

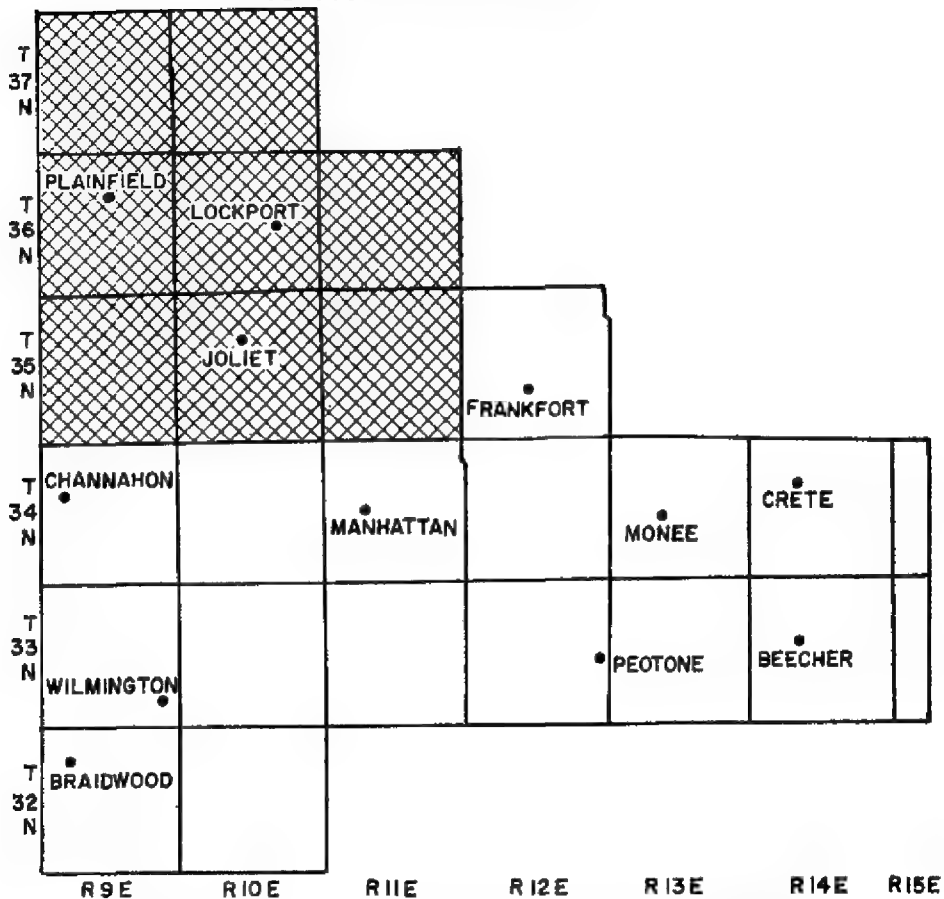
For additional information dealing with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) issues, call either the USDA SNAP Hotline Number at (800) 221-5689, which is also in Spanish, or the State Information/Hotline Numbers (<http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/33085.wba>).

**All Other Inquiries**

For information not pertaining to civil rights, please refer to the listing of the USDA Agencies and Offices (<http://directives.sc.egov.usda.gov/33086.wba>).

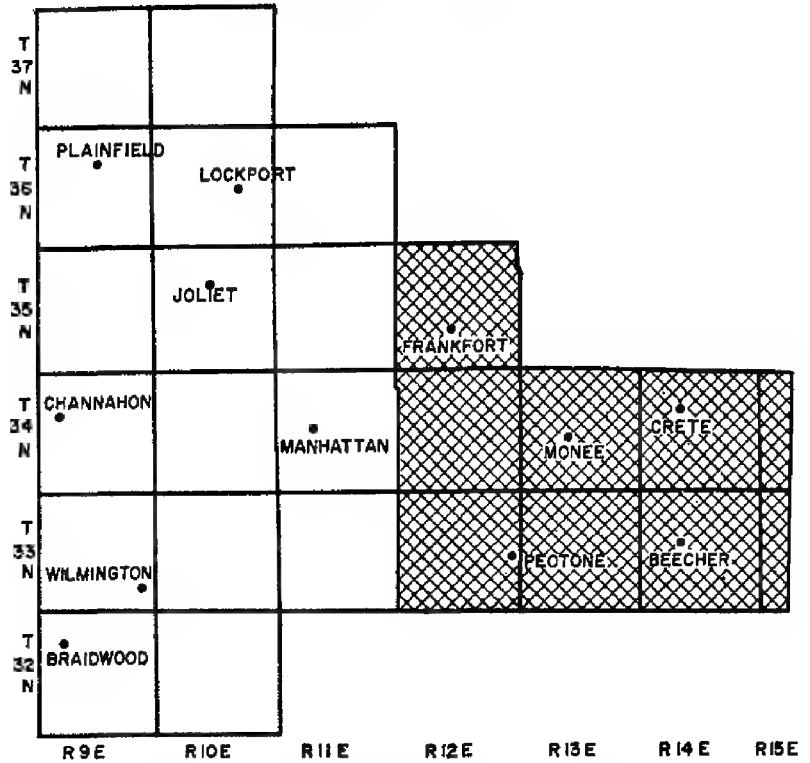


# NORTHWEST SHEET



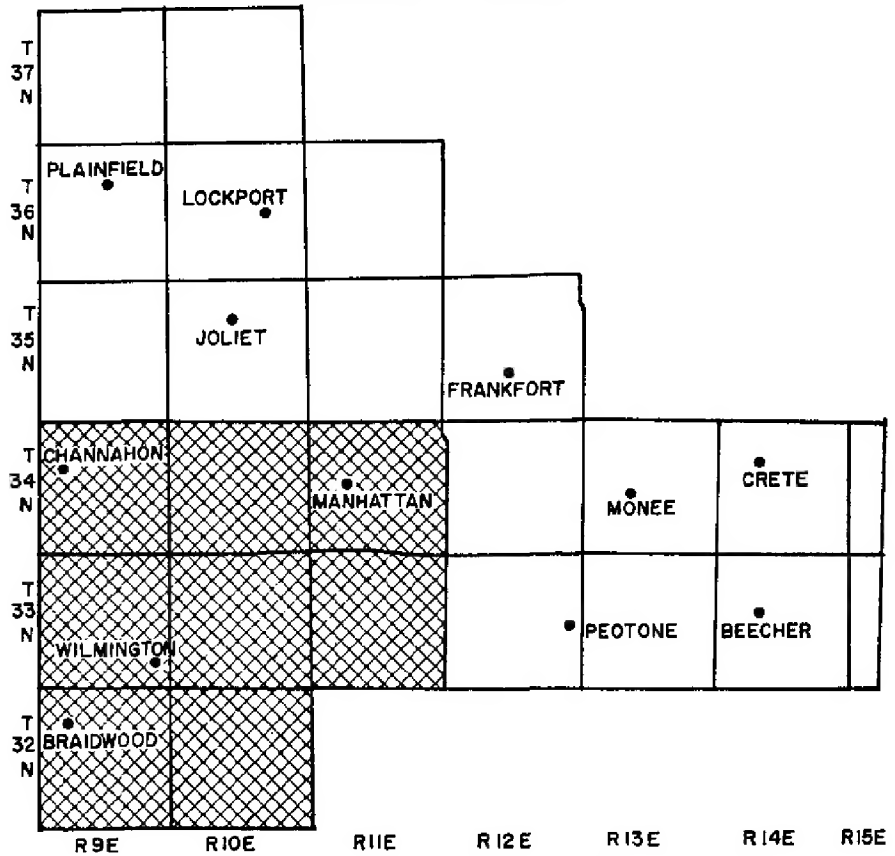
## WILL COUNTY SOIL MAP

# SOUTHEAST SHEET



WILL COUNTY SOIL MAP

# SOUTHWEST SHEET



WILL COUNTY SOIL MAP



## SOIL SURVEY MAP OF WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

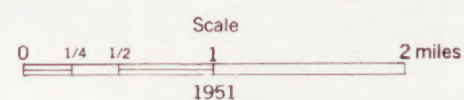
in cooperation with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

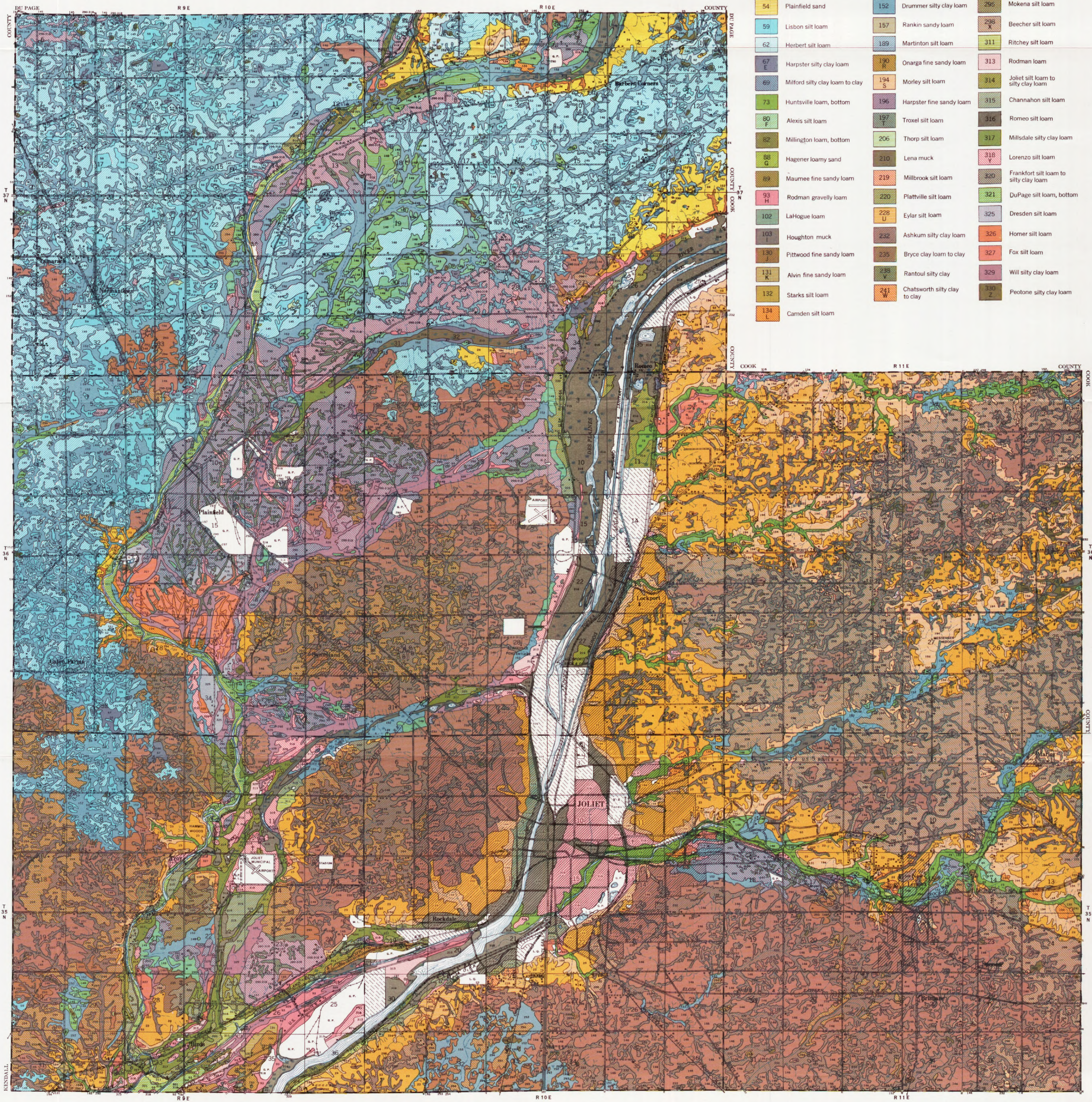
R. T. Odell, in charge of Soil Survey University of Illinois  
Agricultural Experiment Station  
G. D. Smith and W. D. Shrader, Soil Correlators, United States  
Department of Agriculture

Soils Surveyed by: P. T. Veale, in charge, J. D. Alexander,  
A. H. Beavers, J. F. Power, B. W. Ray, R. H. Rust, and  
W. F. Spencer, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment  
Station, and H. M. Kuder, Soil Conservation Service



## LEGEND

20 A	Woodland fine sandy loam	145 M	Saybrook silt loam	270	Quawka sand
23 B	Blount silt loam	146 N	Elliott silt loam	290	Warsaw silt loam
24 C	Miami silt loam	148 P	Proctor silt loam	290 318	Warsaw silt loam-Lorenzo silt loam, undifferentiated
25	Hennepin loam	149 Q	Brenton silt loam	293	Andres silt loam
49 D	Watseka loamy fine sand	151	Ridgeville fine sandy loam	294	Symerton silt loam
54	Plainfield sand	152	Drummer silty clay loam	295	Mokena silt loam
59	Lisbon silt loam	157	Rankin sandy loam	298 A	Beecher silt loam
62	Herbert silt loam	189	Martinton silt loam	311	Ritchey silt loam
67 E	Harpster silty clay loam	190 R	Onarga fine sandy loam	313	Rodman loam
69	Milford silty clay loam to clay	194 S	Morley silt loam	314	Joliet silt loam to silty clay loam
73	Huntsville loam, bottom	196	Harpster fine sandy loam	315	Channahon silt loam
80 F	Alexis silt loam	197 T	Troxel silt loam	316	Romeo silt loam
82	Millington loam, bottom	206	Thorp silt loam	317	Millsdale silty clay loam
88 G	Hagener loamy sand	210	Lena muck	318 Y	Lorenzo silt loam
89	Maumee fine sandy loam	219	Millbrook silt loam	320	Frankfort silt loam to silty clay loam
93 H	Rodman gravelly loam	220	Plattville silt loam	321	DuPage silt loam, bottom
102	LaHogue loam	228 U	Eylar silt loam	325	Dresden silt loam
103 I	Houghton muck	232	Ashkum silty clay loam	326	Homer silt loam
130 J	Pittwood fine sandy loam	235	Bryce clay loam to clay	327	Fox silt loam
131 K	Alvin fine sandy loam	238 V	Rantoul silty clay	329	Will silty clay loam
132	Starks silt loam	241 W	Chatsworth silty clay to clay	330 Z	Peotone silty clay loam
134 L	Camden silt loam				





SOUTHEAST SHEET  
SOIL SURVEY MAP OF WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

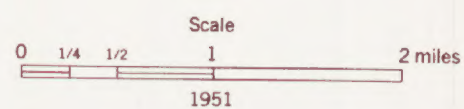
In cooperation with

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

R. T. Odell, in charge of Soil Survey University of Illinois  
Agricultural Experiment Station  
G. D. Smith and W. D. S. Shader, Soil Correlators, United States  
Department of Agriculture

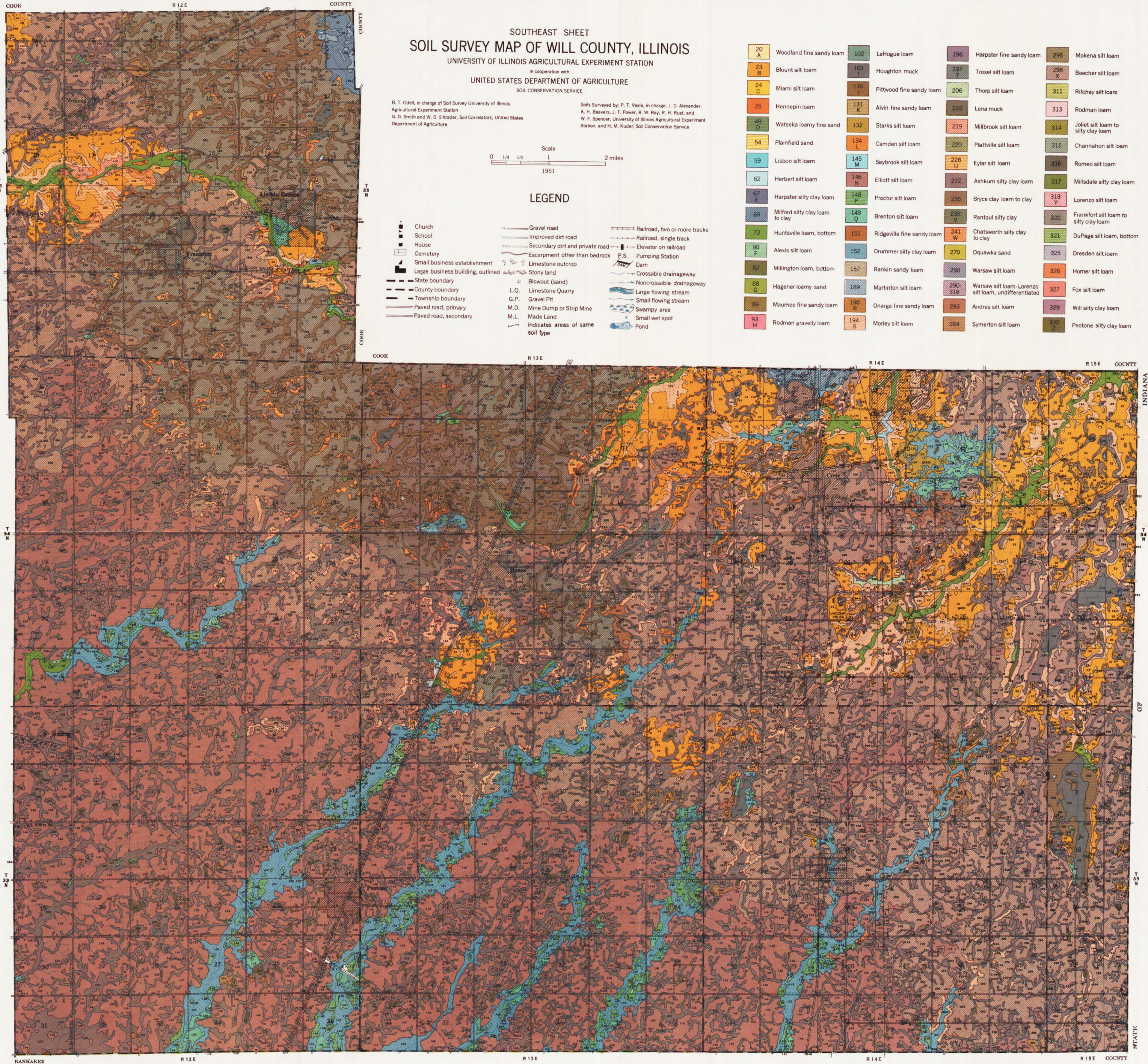
Soils Surveyed by: P. T. Veele, in charge, J. D. Alexander,  
A. H. Beavers, J. F. Power, B. W. Ray, R. H. Rust, and  
W. F. Spencer, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment  
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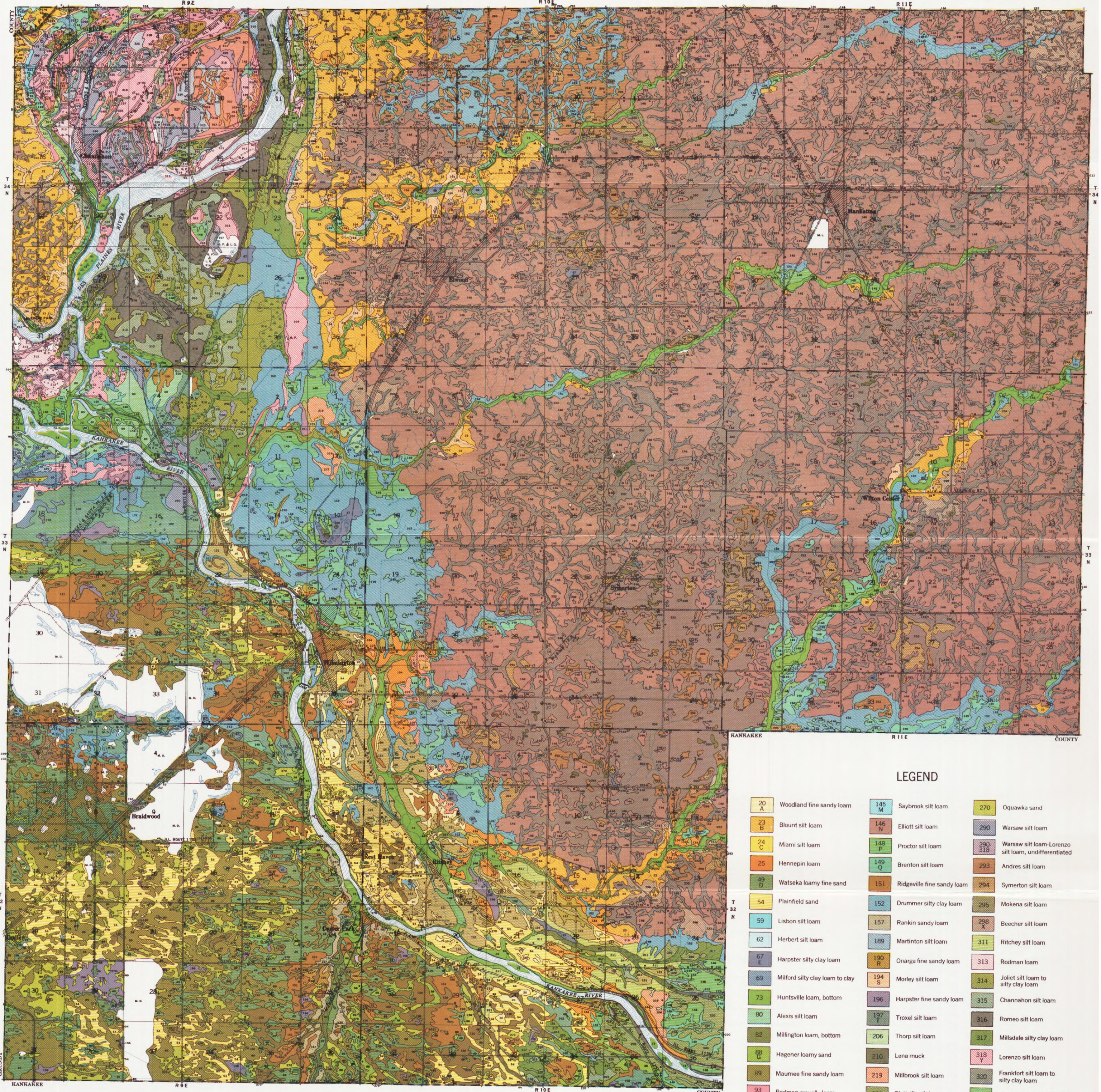
LEGEND

- |                                   |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Church                            | Gravel road                       | Railroad, two or more tracks |
| School                            | Improved dirt road                | Railroad, single track       |
| House                             | Secondary dirt and private road   | Elevator on railroad         |
| Cemetery                          | Escarpment other than bedrock     | Pumping Station              |
| Small business establishment      | Limestone outcrop                 | Dam                          |
| Large business building, outlined | Stony land                        | Crossable drainageway        |
| State boundary                    | Blowout (sand)                    | Noncrossable drainageway     |
| County boundary                   | Limestone Quarry                  | Large flowing stream         |
| Township boundary                 | Gravel Pit                        | Small flowing stream         |
| Paved road, primary               | Mine Dump or Strip Mine           | Swampy area                  |
| Paved road, secondary             | Made Land                         | Small wet spot               |
|                                   | Indicates areas of same soil type | Pond                         |

20 A Woodland fine sandy loam	102 LaHogue loam	196 Harpster fine sandy loam	295 Mokena silt loam
23 B Blount silt loam	103 I Houghton muck	197 T Troxel silt loam	298 X Beecher silt loam
24 C Miami silt loam	130 J Pittwood fine sandy loam	206 Thorp silt loam	311 Ritchey silt loam
25 Hennepin loam	131 K Alvin fine sandy loam	210 Lena muck	313 Rodman loam
49 D Watseka loamy fine sand	132 Starks silt loam	219 Millbrook silt loam	314 Joliet silt loam to silty clay loam
54 Plainfield sand	134 L Camden silt loam	220 Plattville silt loam	315 Channahon silt loam
59 Lisbon silt loam	145 M Saybrook silt loam	228 U Eylar silt loam	316 Romeo silt loam
62 Herbert silt loam	146 N Elliott silt loam	232 Ashkum silty clay loam	317 Milledale silty clay loam
67 E Harpster silty clay loam	148 P Proctor silt loam	235 Bryce clay loam to clay	318 Y Lorenzo silt loam
69 Milford silty clay loam to clay	149 Q Brenton silt loam	238 V Rantoul silty clay	320 Frankfort silt loam to silty clay loam
73 Huntsville loam, bottom	151 Ridgeville fine sandy loam	241 W Chatsworth silty clay to clay	321 DuPage silt loam, bottom
80 F Alexis silt loam	152 Drummer silty clay loam	270 Oquawka sand	325 Dresden silt loam
82 Millington loam, bottom	157 Rankin sandy loam	290 Warsaw silt loam	326 Homer silt loam
88 G Hagener loamy sand	189 Martinton silt loam	290-318 Warsaw silt loam-Lorenzo silt loam, undifferentiated	327 Fox silt loam
89 Maumee fine sandy loam	190 R Onarga fine sandy loam	293 Andres silt loam	329 Will silty clay loam
93 H Rodman gravelly loam	194 S Morley silt loam	294 Symerton silt loam	330 Z Peotone silty clay loam







- Church
- School
- House
- Cemetery
- Small business establishment
- Large business building, outlined
- State boundary
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- Township boundary
- Paved road, primary
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- M.L. Made Land
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- Railroad, single track
- Elevator on railroad
- P.S. Pumping Station
- Dam
- Crossable drainageway
- Noncrossable drainageway
- Large flowing stream
- Small flowing stream
- Swampy area
- Small wet spot
- Pond or Lake

R. T. Odell, in charge of Soil Survey University of Illinois  
Agricultural Experiment Station  
G. D. Smith and W. D. Shrader, Soil Correlators, United States  
Department of Agriculture

**SOIL SURVEY MAP OF WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS**  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION  
in cooperation with  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
SOUTHWEST SHEET

Scale 0 1/4 1/2 1 2 miles  
1951

Soils Surveyed by: P. T. Veale, in charge, J. D. Alexander, A. H. Beavers, J. F. Power, B. W. Ray, R. H. Rust, and W. F. Spencer, University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and H. M. Koder, Soil Conservation Service

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